

## Grenade injures French officer

BEIRUT (R) — A French officer was slightly wounded when a man threw a grenade at a French patrol from the Multinational Force in central Beirut Wednesday, a French spokesman said. The spokesman, Colonel Philippe de Longueaux, said the grenade exploded just behind a jeep carrying the officer and two paratroopers on Bechara Al Khoury Street, not far from French military headquarters. He said the officer suffered a minor wound to the forehead. He did not specify the officer's rank. State-run Beirut radio described the wounded soldier as a colonel. Colonel de Longueaux said the paratroopers did not fire at their assailant in order not to endanger civilian lives. Seventeen French soldiers have been killed in Lebanon since the French contingent arrived a year ago as part of a four-nation Multinational Force, which also includes U.S., British and Italian troops.

# Jordan Times

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## PLO to reshuffle diplomats

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is to reshuffle most of its diplomatic representatives in Europe, a PLO official said here Wednesday. "About ninety per cent of the directors of PLO offices in Europe will be transferred," a PLO official said. No date for the move has been decided. The PLO's executive committee ordered the reshuffle to take into account the latest developments on the Arab scene and to boost international support for the Palestinian cause, PLO sources said. The reshuffle will also include several PLO officials serving in Africa and Asia, they said. The anti-Arafat dissidents of Fateh, the largest PLO commando group, have said the PLO's diplomatic personnel are unrepresentative of the organisation, and have demanded that more hardline officials be appointed.

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## Blast injures 2 Israeli soldiers

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were slightly injured Wednesday when an explosive charge laid on the roadside near Marjayoun in south Lebanon blasted the vehicle in which they were travelling, an Israeli army spokesman reported.

## Denmark calls for Arab-Israeli talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Denmark's foreign minister said Wednesday that Israel and the Arab countries should realise that their maximum goals cannot be met, and that they must achieve peace through negotiation. Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, speaking before the General Assembly, said: "The time has come for Arabs and Israelis to recognise that their maximum aims are unattainable and that they must negotiate with each other to achieve peace."

## U.S. reacts to Iran's threat

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States reacted sharply Wednesday to Iran's latest threat to restrict shipping in the Gulf, saying it would view with grave concern any attempt to interfere with peaceful navigation there. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg suggested that the United States would act if necessary to keep sealanes from the oil-producing Gulf countries open and maintain the principle of freedom of navigation.

## 25 Yugoslavs die in train-bus crash

BELGRADE (R) — Twenty-five people died and 25 were injured Wednesday when a local commuter train collided with a bus packed with school children and workers near the north-western Yugoslav town of Gaspic. The accident took place in thick fog at an unprotected crossing.

## Andropov dismisses Reagan proposals

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov Wednesday night dismissed President Reagan's latest proposals for curbing intermediate range missiles and accused Washington of trying to win time to deploy its own arms. In his first reaction to Mr. Reagan's address at the United Nations, Mr. Andropov said in a statement the Soviet Union would make the appropriate response to any disturbance in the strategic balance "and there is no difference between its word and deed."

## Oil slick threatens English coast

HULL, England (R) — A large oil slick threatened wildlife and beaches in northeast England Wednesday after a tanker collided with an oil terminal, officials said. The slick stretched for more than 29 kilometres in the River Humber estuary south of Hull.

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## Lebanese army, factions set up joint liaison centre

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army and the country's warring factions agreed to set up a joint liaison centre Wednesday to try to stabilise a shaky ceasefire.

But Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen warned the government there could be new military action if it went ahead with its plans to reopen Beirut Airport. The militiamen accused the government of using the airport for military purposes and aid reopening it would be a serious violation of the ceasefire which went into effect early on Monday morning. The government had said it hoped to reopen the airport Thursday. It has been closed for a month because of fighting between the army and Falangist militias on one side and PSP and other militias on the other. The decision to set up a liaison centre came after the first session of a new security committee grouping the main war protagonists — the Lebanese army and the Falangist, PSP and other militias. The meeting took place in an abandoned bank building in a deserted no-man's-land between the predominantly Christian village of Kfar Shima and the Druze dominated township of Shweifat. The exact nature or whereabouts of the liaison centre were not known but it appeared to be a step towards keeping the delicate ceasefire in force. Wednesday's meeting was given added urgency by numerous violations of the ceasefire during the night, in southern Beirut suburbs and farther south down the Mediterranean coast. Immediately after Wednesday's meeting, Lebanese army positions at Khalde, just south of Beirut Airport and close to the bank building where the military men had got together, came under mortar fire from the PSP Shweifat area, military sources said. There were no reports of casualties. The Lebanese see Beirut Airport, shelled many times during the past month, as their main lifeline to the outside world and most had hoped to see it reopen Thursday. But Wednesday's statement by

the PSP — the predominantly Druze militia headed by Syrian-backed Druze chieftain Walid Junblatt — cast serious doubts on its reopening.

It said the government had used Beirut Airport as a military position to send warplanes against PSP mountain positions.

Lebanese Hawker-Hunter fighter-bombers attacked PSP militia positions in the hills south-east of Beirut several times this month but the planes were all believed to have used a makeshift airstrip well north of Beirut.

The PSP militia statement also warned the four nations in a Beirut peace-keeping force — Britain, France, Italy and the U.S. — to keep the Lebanese army and Falangist militias away from their own positions so that the Western forces would not get caught up in any new fighting.

The 1,200 U.S. Marines in the force are based around Beirut Airport, close to a major Lebanese army garrison, and were often hit by shells apparently aimed at the army. The Marines were also a direct target on other occasions and lost four dead in shelling.

## Howe, Khaddam discuss Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe discussed the situation in Lebanon Wednesday with the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, a British spokesman said.

He said the talks, which lasted 50 minutes, included the need for an observer force to monitor the current ceasefire. The main question yet to be resolved was how such a force should be composed and organised, the spokesman added.

He said Sir Geoffrey Howe emphasised the importance of

consolidating the ceasefire to allow the process of reconciliation and stabilisation to proceed.

Britain did not wish the present 5,400-man Multinational Force — composed of United States, French, Italian and British contingents — to be enlarged, to interfere in Lebanese internal affairs, or to stay any longer than necessary, he said.

The spokesman said the objective was to let the people of Lebanon work out a solution to their problems in peace, to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and to re-establish Lebanon as

a united, independent and sovereign state.

He added that it seemed to be generally agreed that an observer force would help this process.

There was also some discussion with the Syrian minister of the Arab-Israeli dispute, with Sir Geoffrey Howe stressing that Israel should end what Britain regards as its illegal settlement policy in the West Bank and recognise the rights of the Palestinians.

The British foreign secretary also said that Arabs should recognise the right of Israel to exist, the spokesman said.

## Iran trying to block delivery of jets

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Wednesday that Iran's threat to restrict shipping in the Gulf was part of a campaign to prevent the delivery to Baghdad of French Super-Entendard planes armed with Exocet missiles.

Iran said Tuesday it would restrict shipping in the Gulf by sealing the Strait of Hormuz if Arab states in the area continued to allow their ports to be used by ships delivering weapons to Iraq.

A senior Iraqi official told Reuters the threat was part of a campaign to create "an international fuss against the Iraqi-French deal... Iran aims at preventing France from supplying the five

Super-Entendards." France said it plans to deliver the planes to Iraq, but there has been no official word if they have arrived. Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said they could be used to strike at Iranian oil installations.

The latest Iranian threat to close the Strait, through which most Middle East oil passes, was made by President Ali Khamenei, Arab states apart from Iraq which have ports on the Gulf are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Khamenei's statement followed earlier threats by himself and other leaders to close the wat-

erway if Iraq attacked Iranian oil installations and halted the movement of Iranian oil.

Apart from causing the loss of about seven million barrels of oil per day, such action could result in intervention by the United States which has pledged to preserve safe passage in the Gulf.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi official denied an Iranian report Tuesday that Iranian forces had penetrated 30 kilometres into Iraq over the Kurdish mountains in the north, killing more than 200 Iraqis.

"This was completely untrue... not even one bullet was shot in that area Tuesday," he said.

## Gandhi calls for nuclear weapons ban

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, speaking on behalf of the 100 non-aligned nations, called Wednesday for a nuclear weapons ban and a new economic order.

The Indian leader, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, deplored the production of chemical and biological weapons and "depersonalised" discussion of using outer space for future wars.

"Nuclear weapon powers owe it to humanity to renounce the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any situation whatever,"

she told the U.N. General Assembly.

As a first step, they should ban the production and testing of all nuclear armaments.

Mrs. Gandhi said the present world economic order was based on domination and inequality. Helping developing countries was not mere largesse and would directly benefit the richer nations.

She asked: "What better investment can the North make in its own future than by turning today's deprived of the South into tomorrow's consumers?"

Speaking to a large audience which included France's President Francois Mitterrand, the Indian prime minister said existing international institutions were not representative and did not reflect changes in the international economy.

At a meeting of heads of government here Tuesday she had urged a new international monetary conference to replace the 1944 Bretton Woods agreement which set up the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## Gromyko's rejection of U.S. offer may not be final

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's rejection of Washington's latest initiative on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles may not be the Kremlin's last word, Western diplomats said Wednesday. One West European envoy said: "There is a difference between what is said for public consumption and what is said behind closed doors (at the Geneva arms talks)."

Mr. Gromyko Tuesday told visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmoupek at a Kremlin banquet that Washington kept "putting forward top-sided proposals, patently unacceptable

to the other side."

Western diplomats said this was a clear but passing reference to President Reagan's speech last Monday to the United Nations General Assembly in which he made public a U.S. offer to include Pershing II medium-range missiles in any interim reduction agreed at Geneva.

But the diplomats added that Gromyko had not specifically mentioned Mr. Reagan's offer. "My feeling is there is still more to be said on the subject," one diplomat said.

Mr. Reagan also said bombers could be included in any calculation of medium-range forces,

something Moscow had previously called for, and that the global number of U.S. warheads need not be as high as those of the Soviet Union.

Another diplomat said Wednesday: "We do not know yet if the Soviet side categorically rejected Mr. Reagan's offer at Geneva. Up to now we have heard broad criticism of the new U.S. proposals but no official analysis of their content."

Mr. Gromyko also said Washington intended to block the Geneva negotiations on intermediate missiles and evade agreement.



A motor car and lone pedestrians venture out onto a devastated street in Beirut suburbs after the ceasefire announced Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Arafat says Syria forced PLO withdrawal under truce deal

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat said Wednesday he believed Syria had forced his fighters to quit Lebanon's strategic southern Bekaa Valley under a deal linked to the current ceasefire.

"The main bulk of the independent PLO forces was forced to leave," the PLO chairman said. "I think it was a precondition for the ceasefire."

Mr. Arafat was speaking in an interview with Reuters and the New York Times at the Baddawi Refugee Camp on the outskirts of Tripoli after hundreds of evacuees arrived from what PLO officials said was a four-day siege by Syrian forces.

Mr. Arafat aides say Syria has forced 1,000 loyal members of his divided Fateh commando group to quit their bases along the Beirut-Damascus Highway and the front line with Israeli forces in the Bekaa Valley.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Syria in June after accusing Damascus of fomenting a split in his

Fateh commando group. He arrived in Tripoli this month and said Wednesday he planned to stay "for a while."

New buildings were going up on the outskirts of the camp and reporters could see new earth barricades along an approach road — signs that the camp was being expanded and fortified.

Fierce clashes broke out in the camp Tuesday between pro- and anti-Arafat commandos and reports from both sides said up to 17 fighters were killed.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman said the Arafat supporters had taken over the anti-Arafat men's base in the Baddawi Camp. He said the fighting was between rival wings of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), headed by former Syrian army captain Ahmad Jibril who is strongly opposed to Mr. Arafat.

He said Mr. Jibril supporters fired six rockets into the camp Tuesday night from behind Syrian lines, killing one person.

The battle for control of the Baddawi Camp is part of the five-month-old struggle between Mr. Arafat and Syria.

Mr. Arafat says he is fighting to retain his freedom of decision against Syrian interference through what he calls "Trojan Horses" in the PLO.

Mr. Abdul Rahman said 1,000 Fateh loyalists arrived Tuesday morning from the northeastern Hermel region of Lebanon, where he said they had been surrounded by Syrian tanks. He did not refer to any accord with the Syrians.

Two hundred fighters, together with their heavy weapons and tanks, were still in Hermel, he said. The fighters were taken to the isolated region under Syrian escort from their bases in the southern Bekaa.

Mr. Arafat meanwhile said his men would stay in the Shouf and Aley mountains, evacuated by Israel on Sept. 4. He said he was confident they would be allowed to launch attacks from there against the Israelis.

## Hussein, Qaboos discuss Mideast

SALALA (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein discussed with Sultan Qaboos of Oman here Wednesday Middle East development and the Arab situation.

The two leaders also reviewed issues of common interest and agreed on the need for preparing the atmosphere for holding the projected forthcoming Arab summit, in order to make it a success, with a view to bolstering Arab solidarity and cementing joint Arab action.

King Hussein briefed Sultan Qaboos on the outcome of his Far East tour and also discussed ways of bolstering Jordanian-Omani cooperation and coordination in various fields.

Later, the King and Sultan Qaboos visited the Omani special forces in Salala where King Hussein presented wings to the paratroopers. Afterwards they inspected a special exhibit of military equipment used by the Special Forces.

During a visit to Nimrid Airbase King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos were briefed on the base's programmes and its various military equipment and installations. They also watched aerial manoeuvres by the Omani Air Force.

## Bomb defused in Bethlehem

AMMAN (Petra) — An explosive charge was Wednesday discovered in the market place of Bethlehem on the occupied Arab West Bank.

A Palestinian source said that Arab passers-by found the explosive charge which was later peacefully defused.

Zionist extremists have been planting explosives near Arab schools, mosques and public places in Arab regions with the purpose of intimidating the Arab population.

## UNRWA says Palestinians still face grave threat

VIENNA (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) is maintaining its services in Lebanon despite continued fighting there but the plight of the refugees is extremely grave, UNRWA chief Olof Rydbeck said Wednesday.

UNRWA had spent \$52.75 million on emergency relief since Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, and the programme would have to be extended at least until next March, he said.

The commissioner-general said UNRWA, which provides relief, educational and health services for 1.9 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, projected a 1984 budget of \$233 million, 12.5 per cent higher than 1983.

Mr. Rydbeck was speaking at a press conference on the agency's annual report, extracts of which were published here Wednesday.

Mr. Rydbeck said most of UNRWA's 650 schools were open, but the fighting made communications difficult in some areas, where the agency did not know the state of its institutions.

## Mubarak urges Arab unity

CAIRO (Petra) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt Wednesday stressed that the Palestine problem constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict and called on Arab countries to unite their ranks and work towards solving this problem.

The president's speech was read out on his behalf by Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Mubieddin at a special ceremony held in Cairo to commemorate the 13th anniversary on the death of former President Jamal Abdul Nasser.

Mr. Mubarak said in his address that Arab action should be intensified and coordinated in order to guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, and for helping to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

He also called on the Arab Nations to adopt a unified stand vis-a-vis all issues it faces.

## Reagan to visit China

PEKING (R) — Sino-U.S. relations showed further signs of improvement Wednesday with the announcement that President Reagan plans to visit Peking in April.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is visiting Peking, made the announcement and said he believed the United States might soon sell arms to China. He added that his talks with Chinese leaders had been "friendly, frank and productive."

He also said Premier Zhao Ziyang would visit Washington in January, the first Chinese Premier to make such a trip.

## Troop reduction talks to resume in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — East-West talks on troop reductions in Europe resume Thursday after a 10-week summer recess with indications from the United States that some progress may finally be in sight.

The talks between 12 NATO and seven Warsaw Pact countries on cutting the world's largest concentration of opposing armed forces have become an most permanent fixture on the East-West arms control calendar.

Thursday's plenary session will be the 347th meeting since the talks began in October 1973. It is the only forum where NATO and the Warsaw Pact meet formally at the same table.

Although the talks have long been deadlocked by a dispute over army strengths and methods of monitoring an accord, the Reagan administration has indicated that it believes there is hope for progress.

## UNITA guerrillas free 20 Portuguese hostages

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A Red Cross plane left a remote Bush airstrip in Namibia (South West Africa) carrying about 20 Portuguese hostages released by Angolan guerrillas.

The C-130 Hercules transport chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was carrying the group to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport, airport officials said.

An ICRC official in Pretoria said the hostages were handed

over earlier Wednesday to Red Cross officials in Angola. Portuguese diplomats said there were nine men, five women and six children in the group.

The Hercules picked up the hostages at Rundu Airstrip on the Angolan border.

The hostages, earlier said by ICRC officials to number 35, had been held captive by guerrillas of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

## Few voters turn out in Punjab elections

ISLAMABAD (R) — Voter turn-out in Pakistan's heartland province of Punjab was low Wednesday for local council elections which opposition parties have rejected as a farce.

Polling stations reported sluggish voting, with turn-out sometimes far below 50 per cent, in the Punjab capital of Lahore and other cities in the country's most populous province.

Residents said the reason for the low turn-out appeared to be apathy towards the polls, in which political parties and open debate on the issues were barred, rather

than an opposition call for a boycott.

The poor showing meant neither the military government nor the opposition could claim victory. The government had sought a show of support while the opposition had hoped a general strike would help spread anti-military law unrest northwards from Sind, province.

Opposition sources said that in Sind at least seven towns and dozens of small villages shut down following the strike call by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).



months "we were surprised by the Lebanese explosion," King Hassan said.

"I say the Lebanese bomb exploded as if the enemy chose to have that explosion at that time because he knew the Arabs procrastinated," he said. "So we have to say frankly, it placed before the Arabs a small barrier that kept the group from seeing clearly the situation."

Anatolian coast and Greece wanted to involve the airport there in the exercise to underline its rights to fortify the island because of its strained relations with Turkey, military sources said.

Turkey claims that international treaties forbid the island's militarisation. Greece rejects this interpretation.

"Greece had made its participation in the exercise conditional on the inclusion of Lemnos in the manoeuvres," Mr. Maroudas said.

"With its decision to change the scenario and exclude Lemnos, NATO not only is taking sides in a Greek-Turkish dispute against Greece but also incites the dispute between the two countries," he said.

NEW YORK — Lebanon dominated consultations Secretary of State George Shultz conducted in New York with foreign ministers attending the United Nations General Assembly.

The most important of the consultations was a one-hour meeting with the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Italy — partners with the United States in the Multinational Force (MNF) deployed in and around Beirut.

"The ministers underlined the unity of purpose of the four countries in Lebanon," State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters after the meeting.

"They confirmed their support for the MNF role and the importance of the existing mandate."

Mr. Hughes said the four ministers discussed the need for neutral observers to police the current ceasefire in Lebanon and agreed that whatever observer force is agreed upon should be affiliated with the United Nations.

The ministers heard a situation report that indicated the situation in Lebanon "militarily seems to have stabilised," Mr. Hughes said.

"The ceasefire in Lebanon appears to be holding. There is some small arms fire," he said.

The ministers were also told that a meeting of the new security committee in Lebanon, originally scheduled for Sept. 27, had been postponed for 24 hours. They were told that a meeting of the political committee has not yet been officially scheduled, but that it is expected to take place fairly soon, Mr. Hughes said.

# Irish soldier jailed for Lebanon killings

DUBLIN (R) — An Irish soldier who shot dead three fellow members of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was jailed for life Monday by a court martial after being found guilty of murder.

Private Michael McAlavey, 22, had pleaded not guilty of murdering a corporal and two privates serving with him in the Irish contingent of the U.N. force in October of last year.

The court rejected a claim by McAlavey that the three men were killed by some armed Lebanese.

He was alleged to have said in a statement, made to an Irish police officer flown to Lebanon three months after the incident, that the shootings at a remote U.N. checkpoint happened after a row with one of the victims — the corporal.

McAlavey was quoted as saying that a row developed after the corporal intervened when he had an argument with two Israeli soldiers at the checkpoint and one addressed him in Hebrew.

"I called him Jew boy," McAlavey said in the statement. He added that he and the corporal later exchanged words and soon afterwards he opened fire. "I started spraying and just held my finger on the trigger."

McAlavey, a single man, showed no emotion as he was jailed for life and ordered discharged from the army with ignominy.

His lawyer said the statement was true, adding that in fact McAlavey was not sure what had happened and the checkpoint could have come under fire from nearby. The lawyer added that an appeal would be lodged.

The families of the dead men each received £32,000 (\$48,000) compensation from the Irish government and the United Nations.

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TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 659, 720, 1413 KHz		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITION</b> * Of ceramics by Haigo Lepajani at the British Council.  <b>FILM</b> ** "The Great White Hope" at the American Centre Thursday at 8:00 p.m.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7 American Centre Tel. 44371 British Council Tel. 36147-8 French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009 Goethe Institute Tel. 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 34049 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777 Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195 Hassan Youth City Tel. 667181 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41783 Y.W.M.A. Tel. 664251 American Municipal Library Tel. 36111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 843575		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by <i>Alta</i> information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 691, 2320, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:55 Cairo (EA) 08:45 Cairo (RU) 09:05 Aqaba (RU) 09:15 Damascus (RU) 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU) 09:30 Jeddah (RU) 09:40 Dhamra (RU) 09:45 Kuwait (RU) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RU) 10:15 Beirut (RU) 10:35 Dhamra, Riyadh (SV) 10:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 10:45 Istanbul (TA) 11:00 Cairo (EA) 12:30 Cairo (RU) 12:45 Baghdad (RU) 12:55 Cairo (MS) 13:15 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 14:40 Kuwait (KAC) 15:30 Cairo (RU) 15:30 Baghdad (LA) 15:35 London (RU) 16:15 Cairo (RU) 16:15 Larnaca (RU) 16:15 Athens (RU) 16:15 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 17:00 Athens (RU) 17:15 New York, Vienna (RU) 18:00 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM) 18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RU) 20:15 Beirut (RU) 20:30 Rome (RU) 21:15 Baghdad (RU) 21:45 Cairo (EA) 20:35 Cairo (RU) 00:45 Cairo (RU) 00:45 Baghdad (RU)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Dr. Tayseer Al Se'di 77636 Nadiah pharmacy 734672 Khatib pharmacy 734675 Rawand pharmacy 663808 Al Samah pharmacy 36194 Shawkat pharmacy 677866  Khayyam taxi 41299 Bassam taxi 811857 Syria taxi 43265 Husseini taxi 21776 Khilou taxi 664880 Abi taxi 21127  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32 Khulidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Alkhal Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Madhat, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-4 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Islamic, Al-Muhajerin 77101-3 Al-Badali, J. Asrafieh 75111 Army, Marjeh 91611  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> Jordan and Middle East calls 12 Jordanian calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11	
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 16:00 ..... Koran 16:30 ..... Local Programme 18:45 ..... Soccer: Kuwait vs. Qatar 19:10 ..... Walt Disney 20:30 ..... News in Arabic 21:30 ..... Arabic Play 23:00 ..... News in Arabic 23:10 ..... Arabic Play Cont.		<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 16:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:30 ..... Comedy: Three's Company 21:10 ..... Knots Landing - Episode 12 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 Feature Film: Tell Me My Name - Arthur Hill, Barbara Barrie		<b>DEPARTURES</b> 06:15 Damascus (RU) 06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 Aqaba (RU) 07:55 Cairo (EA) 08:25 Damascus, Geneva, Zurich (SR) 11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU) 11:20 Athens (GF) 11:30 Rome (RU) 11:30 Cairo (RU) 11:45 Riyadh, Dhamra (SK) 12:00 Paris, London (RU)		<b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (American) 280/ 220 Apple (Double Red) 210/ 180 Apple (Golden) 190/ 160 Apple (Saucen) 280/ 220 Apple (Smith) 280/ 220 Apple (local) 300/ 250 Banana 270/ 220 Banana (Mukammar) 230/ 200 Beans 240/ 200 Cabbage 180/ 140 Cauliflower (white) 200/ 150 Cucumber (large) 220/ 180 Cucumber (small) 320/ 280 Eggplant (large) 120/ 90 Eggplant (small) 70/ 130 Fig 60/45 Falcous 170/ 130  Garlic 280/ 250 Grain (white) 270/ 220 Grapes (black) 230/ 200 Grapefruit 160/ 120 Guava 350/ 300 Lemon 200/ 150 Lemon (yellow) 180/ 150 Marrow (large) 170/ 120 Marrow (small) 250/ 200 Mallow 70/ 50 Melon 120/ 80 Molok (super) 180/ 140 Olives 350/ 200 Olive (dry) 130/ 110 Okra 340/ 280 Oranges (Abu Surra) 260/ 200 Oranges (Shammouni) 220/ 180 Peaches 400/ 350	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW		<b>06:00</b> Newswake 06:30 Classical Record Revision 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Peetles: Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newswake 08:30 Natur Notebook 08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Country Style 09:45 News: 14:15 World News News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Short Story 10:30 John Peel 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science Thro- ugh the Looking Glass 12:00 The Art of Janet Baker 12:30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy 13:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 13:15 New Ideas 13:25 The Week in Wales 13:30 The Continent 14:00 Radio Newswake 14:15 Top Twenty 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News: 15:00 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Cricket Commen- tary 15:45 The Pleasure's Yours 16:30 Cricket Commentary 16:45 New U.K. 17:00 Radio Newswake 17:15 O'clock 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 The Silent Con- tinent 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:40 The World Today 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswake 20:30 Promenade Concerts 21:00 Outlook: New Season 21:30 Outlook 21:39 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Report on Religion 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 A Jolly Good Show p.m. Year-round Tel. 51760 23:15 Ulster Newswake 23:30 In the Meantime 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 The Week in Wales 00:30 Fi- nancial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Merchant Navy Programme 01:30 Meridian		<b>04:07</b> ..... Fajr 05:20 ..... (Sunrise) Shurug 11:27 ..... Dhuhr 14:45 ..... Asr 17:23 ..... Maghrib 18:46 ..... Isha		<b>06:00</b> Newswake 06:30 Country Style 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Whip Hand 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newswake 08:30 The Art of Janet Baker 09:00 World News Summary 09:30 Top Twenty 10:00 World News 10:00 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Country Style 10:45 News: 14:15 World News News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Short Story 10:30 John Peel 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science Thro- ugh the Looking Glass 12:00 The Art of Janet Baker 12:30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy 13:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 13:15 New Ideas 13:25 The Week in Wales 13:30 The Continent 14:00 Radio Newswake 14:15 Top Twenty 14:45 Sports Round- up 15:00 World News: 15:00 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Cricket Commen- tary 15:45 The Pleasure's Yours 16:30 Cricket Commentary 16:45 New U.K. 17:00 Radio Newswake 17:15 O'clock 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 The Silent Con- tinent 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:40 The World Today 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswake 20:30 Promenade Concerts 21:00 Outlook: New Season 21:30 Outlook 21:39 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Report on Religion 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 A Jolly Good Show p.m. Year-round Tel. 51760 23:15 Ulster Newswake 23:30 In the Meantime 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 The Week in Wales 00:30 Fi- nancial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Merchant Navy Programme 01:30 Meridian	
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<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 10:00 ..... Koran 10:30 ..... Children's Programme 10:40 ..... Popeye 10:50 ..... Programme on Sports & Space 11:10 ..... Religious Programme 12:55 ..... Target... The Impossible 13:20 ..... Local Play 13:25 ..... Soccer 14:20 ..... Harper Valley 14:30 ..... Haver Valley 18:10 ..... Chs Holms 19:30 ..... Religious Programme 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... Local Variety Programme		<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 French Programme (feature film) 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:30 ..... Tales of the Unexpected 21:30 ..... King's Rovers 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Falcon Crest		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> <b>ARRIVALS</b> 07:15 Cairo (EA) 08:45 Cairo (RU) 09:05 Aqaba (RU) 09:15 Damascus (RU) 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU) 09:30 Jeddah (RU) 09:40 Dhamra (RU) 09:45 Kuwait (RU) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RU) 10:15 Beirut (RU) 10:35 Dhamra, Riyadh (SV) 10:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 10:45 Istanbul (TA) 11:00 Cairo (EA) 12:30 Cairo (RU) 12:45 Baghdad (RU) 12:55 Cairo (MS) 13:15 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 14:40 Kuwait (KAC) 15:30 Cairo (RU) 15:30 Baghdad (LA) 15:35 London (RU) 16:15 Cairo (RU) 16:15 Larnaca (RU) 16:15 Athens (RU) 16:15 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 17:00 Athens (RU) 17:15 New York, Vienna (RU) 18:00 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM) 18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RU) 20:15 Beirut (RU) 20:30 Rome (RU) 21:15 Baghdad (RU) 21:45 Cairo (EA) 20:35 Cairo (RU) 00:45 Cairo (RU) 00:45 Baghdad (RU)		<b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (American) 280/ 220 Apple (Double Red) 210/ 180 Apple (Golden) 190/ 160 Apple (Saucen) 280/ 220 Apple (Smith) 280/ 220 Apple (local) 300/ 250 Banana 270/ 220 Banana (Mukammar) 230/ 200 Beans 240/ 200 Cabbage 180/ 140 Cauliflower (white) 200/ 150 Cucumber (large) 220/ 180 Cucumber (small) 320/ 280 Eggplant (large) 120/ 90 Eggplant (small) 70/ 130 Fig 60/45 Falcous 170/ 130  Garlic 280/ 250 Grain (white) 270/ 220 Grapes (black) 230/ 200 Grapefruit 160/ 120 Guava 350/ 300 Lemon 200/ 150 Lemon (yellow) 180/ 150 Marrow (large) 170/ 120 Marrow (small) 250/ 200 Mallow 70/ 50 Melon 120/ 80 Molok (super) 180/ 140 Olives 350/ 200 Olive (dry) 130/ 110 Okra 340/ 280 Oranges (Abu Surra) 260/ 200 Oranges (Shammouni) 220/ 180 Peaches 400/ 350	
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## NEWS

### Conference on aluminium to be held in Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology will take part in the first Arab conference on aluminium scheduled to be held in Kuwait during the last week of October.

The conference aims at providing opportunities for all companies that are specialised in the production, manufacture and marketing of aluminium to expand their activities in the Arab World and exchange views about aluminium industry technology.

The conference is organised by Kuwait Aluminium Company, Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the Arab Federation for Engineering Industries.

### 5000 JWICO doors billed for Aqaba

AMMAN — Jordan Wood Industries Company Ltd. (JWICO) has just concluded a contract to supply 5,000 wooden doors for housing units being built in Aqaba for the Housing Corporation. The Aqaba project is being implemented by the International Contracting and Investments Co. Ltd.

JWICO had earlier concluded a contract to supply the housing units at Abu Nuseir, another Housing Corporation project, with 35,000 wooden doors for its first stage. The French company Sojex and the Chinese company CATIC are implementing the Abu Nuseir project.

The Housing Corporation has approved the wooden doors specifications as submitted by JWICO to the Ministry of Industry and Trade. JWICO has concluded numerous other contracts for supplying wooden doors to housing projects in Jordan and other Arab states.

### Symposium on developing mental health concluded

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day regional symposium on developing mental health programmes in the eastern Mediterranean region and the Middle East ended here Wednesday.

Delegates from 15 Arab states along with representatives from the World Health Organisation (WHO) issued recommendations which include among other things a call for drawing up national policies to promote mental health services and enacting legislations for offering proper care to mental patients.

The delegates who met at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman also recommended

that staff employed in mental health services be given proper training to improve their performance and skills. They also recommended that national specialists and doctors be employed.

The recommendations also included a call for the establishment of studies and research work that aim at defining the causes of mental diseases.

Delegates that took part in the symposium represented the United Arab Emirates (UAE), North and South Yemen, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Cyprus.

### Labour envoy returns from ALO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Under Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar returned to Amman from Baghdad Wednesday after taking part in the 14th meeting of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) board of directors.

The board discussed a number of administrative and financial issues and reviewed a report by a committee charged with developing the ALO structure. Dr. Abdul Jabbar said.

### Spa complex to be ready at end of '83

MADABA (J.T.) — Work on the Ma'in spa complex south of Madaba is expected to be completed towards the end of this year, according to an announcement here Wednesday.

The spa director Sharari Al Najadeh said that the first and second stages of the JD 10 million complex have been completed. These entailed the construction of tourist facilities.

### 'Resident permits now issued within 1 hour'

By Abdul Rahman Al Abboushi

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign nationals applying for resident permits can obtain them in one hour's time only, thanks to the new procedures introduced to the Frontiers and Aliens Department at the Public Security Department.

The Department Director Brig. Faleh Al Gharaibeh said that previously such procedures used to take a whole week to complete.

In an interview with Al Rai newspaper, Brig. Gharaibeh said that his staff have started on the new procedures and in just one day, on Sunday, a total of 137 permits were issued for foreign nationals arriving in Jordan, in addition to 110 other temporary permits.

The department issued a total of 918 permits during last month and the new achievement is considered to be a major development in the process of issuing



Brig. Faleh Al Gharaibeh

permits to aliens. Brig. Gharaibeh added.

In the interview, Brig. Gharaibeh called on foreign nationals to abide by the given regulations to avoid any delays or violations.

### 2 British diplomats end duties

AMMAN (J.T.) — British embassy information officer Peter Black and the British Consul, Oliver Minto, are leaving shortly at the end of their tour of duty.

Mr. Black has been here for over three years while Mr. Minto has served as the consul for almost

four years.

Mr. Black has been succeeded by Mr. Andrew Coulson, who has just arrived from London.

The new British consul is due to arrive here in two months time. Meanwhile, Miss Helen Williams will be the acting consul.

## Regent attends conference on role of engineering

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday evening attended the closing session of the First Jordan Engineering Conference at the Professional Association Complex in Amman held from Sept. 25.

Prince Hassan participated in discussing the recommendations issued by the conference which was held under the slogan of "The Role of Engineers in Development."

At the end of the conference a number of prizes were awarded to Jordanians who have written books on engineering.

In an interview with the Jordan Times on the recommendations adopted by the conference, Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) President Laith Shubeilat said that concerning engineering education in the universities of Jordan, the conference recommended that the university, with the cooperation of JEA, should annually revise the engineering programmes.

"It would meet the needs of the country that way", Mr. Shubeilat said.

Another recommendation was

that universities would introduce up-to-date programmes for engineers working in the fields.

"Short courses would keep the engineer in touch with new technology and new methods of design," he said.

For acquainting the engineers of different educational backgrounds with the Jordanian engineering terminology, it was recommended that the JEA and the universities would assist them so that "they can do their duty at the best of their capacity."

On consultations, Mr. Shubeilat said that the contracts agreements should be signed with local consultants "even though some foreign knowhow is needed. But they can be the subcontractors."

This matter, according to Mr. Shubeilat, was touched upon in the opening speech by Crown Prince Hassan, which questioned whether cooperation with foreign experts is on an equal basis.

Another recommendation was that specialised societies for consulting engineers should be established in the association, he said.

The necessity of establishing an information centre in the ass-

ociation "For all studies that are being carried out in Jordan," was also emphasised.

Regarding assistance to engineers in the occupied West Bank, Mr. Shubeilat said, it was recommended to establish consultation groups there "to give opportunities for engineers there to work in East Bank and Arab countries."

On research and development, a strong recommendation was made for more spending for this matter "as this is a great indication of civilisation," he said.

It was recommended, Mr. Shubeilat pointed out that companies, individuals and firms should be exempted from tax if they contribute to the research project.

The researches and studies should be put under a certain high organisation which can supervise the strategic needs of Jordan, so as to avoid duplication of studies, he said.

Another major recommendation is that universities and research centres should keep to their field in inventing or discovering new resources.

They should "leave it to the practice of the engineering sectors to implement," he concluded.

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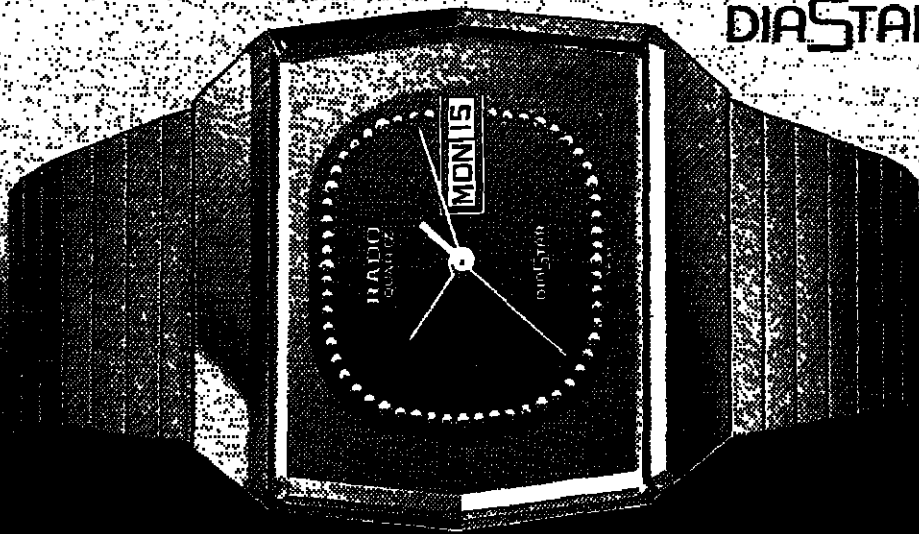
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## Jordan Times

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## Lebanon's last chance

IF THERE is such a thing as historical justice it takes a long time to operate. In the short term the guilty usually escape sentence. So it seems as the world observes the anguish of Lebanon. The fighting has enabled Israel to divert attention from its war crimes of a year ago and encourage everyone to blame the Lebanese Druze and the Syrians while Israelis express their hypocritical horror at what is happening. However no one should be in any doubt that it is monstrously unfair. Certain facts need to be constantly recalled and it is the duty of those who interview Israeli officials to remind them. One is that whatever the 19th century horrors of inter-communal fighting in the Shouf, the Druze and Christian communities co-existed without serious bloodshed for 120 years — even through the 1975-76 civil war. It was the Israeli invaders who encouraged the Falangists — who are not identical with the Maronites — to enter the Shouf, and then when the Israeli Druze became restive the Israeli forces assisted the Lebanese Druze to fight back. All foreign correspondents are agreed that the Israelis fuelled the civil war. That correspondents should now quote without comment Israeli officers saying that if Lebanon are killing each other it is none of their business is ludicrous and shameful.

Apportioning blame, however, will not help to avoid the final tragedy. A more realistic assessment of the limits to the power of everyone involved would be of some help. The Israelis have learned their lesson so far as their leaders are capable, although they seem already to be fostering illusions about their capacity to "pacify" the southern third of Lebanon they still hold. The headline Maronites — who do not include President Gemayel — have also learned the hard way that their dream of a Maronite-dominated Lebanon was a chimera. The untested Lebanese army did much better than expected in clearing West Beirut, but its power to pacify the rest of the country was ludicrously over-estimated. And Syria's President Assad, although notoriously hard-headed, may also be tempted to miscalculate his capacity to control events in Lebanon. He has been dealt most of the cards through a combination of Israeli arrogance, Maronite wishful-thinking and exceptionally foolish U.S. diplomacy, but he of all people must know that he cannot make Lebanon into a stable protectorate any more than the Israelis can.

The Druze are in triumphant mood but their leader, Walid Junblatt, still has to show a capacity for cool judgment. Druze manpower is very limited; they can break Lebanese governments but not make them. The members of the multinational force provide the best example of the limits of power. France, Italy and Britain are in an especially invidious position because, while they want to see a restored and sovereign Lebanon, they have little or no influence with Israel or Syria, the occupying powers. The U.S. does have potential influence but its huge show of power off-shore is virtually useless. The Lebanese imbroglio is more complex than Vietnam, and more dangerous because the Russians are only 50 miles away.

If the shroud is not to be pulled over Lebanon there has to be a new National Pact to replace that of 1943. But ultimately everything depends on Arab support for the Lebanese will to survive as a nation. The Arab World should give that support because Lebanon is a vital organ in its body — Middle East International, London.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Serving Israeli interests

AN OBSERVER of the current events in Lebanon and the reactions of the ceasefire agreement there can easily identify the parties which back that country's unity, and the other parties in the opposing camp which seek to partition Lebanon and impose hegemony over the others.

Israel has not concealed its fears that a national reconciliation might lead to a collapse of the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement. That is why the Israeli interior minister has called for the Lebanese army to redeploy in the Shouf Mountains.

Therefore, any party which considers itself keen on preserving Lebanese sovereignty and unity should display goodwill and commit itself to the implementation of the conference's resolution.

The United States and its partners in the multinational force have, in cooperation with Israel and the Falangists, acted towards prolonging the fighting in Lebanon and undermining Lebanon's safety to serve Israeli interests.

### Al Dustour: The real loser

THE WAR in Lebanon and the conflict among the country's various groups seem to be all of Israel's making. It started the conflict with its invasion of Lebanon last summer just to cover up its measures inside the occupied Arab lands prior to liquidating the Palestinian problem. The war in Lebanon provided Israel with the best cover for its Judaisation policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The war in Lebanon had diverted the Arab World's attention from the situation inside the occupied Arab lands and Israel's arbitrary measures aimed at evicting the Arab population and its drive to build more and more settlements in their lands.

The Syrians are chasing the Palestinians in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli and it seems that the whole operation is just a front-runner or more serious events to come. The Syrians are determined to keep interfering in the Palestinians' internal affairs and so, pave the way for another war in Lebanon that would serve only the interests of the Israeli enemy. The only loser of these wars is the Palestinian people and their cause.

### Sawt Al Shaab: An impetus for Arabs

NOW, AFTER the storm in Lebanon has settled and the political dialogue has started, we ought to stop for a while and take stock of our Arab situation. What happened in Lebanon was a reflection of the struggle in other parts of the Arab World and represents the real situation in Arab countries, which have for long been plagued by differences and contradictory policies that had been planted and fed by the enemies of the Arab Nation.

Lebanon would not have been put to suffer so much had it not allowed foreign intervention and foreign interference to influence its factions and different groups. Some of these groups had reached the point where they sought to cause Lebanon to break away from the Arab Nation and to form mini-states influenced by foreign powers and Israel.

The same can be said of the Arab states which had opened the door wide for foreign intervention in their internal affairs.

As a result, certain Arab countries came almost to the brink of war and military confrontation. The national reconciliation in Lebanon is important because it was the outcome of Arab goodwill. We hope that this will act as an impetus for the Arabs to try to solve their bigger problems and end their internal differences.

# Saudi big brother on the run

By John Owen-Davies  
Reuter

**BAHRAIN** — Saudi Arabia's mediation leading to the Lebanon ceasefire agreement is expected to give impetus to Riyadh's efforts to heal widespread divisions in the Arab World, political and diplomatic sources said.

The Saudi role in bringing about the ceasefire has enhanced the kingdom's reputation as a mediator and made it the Middle East's political as well as economic "big brother", they said.

A major test of this will come in the drive for a consensus leading up to an Arab summit meeting due to be held in Saudi Arabia in November.

While nothing is certain in the shifting sands of Middle East politics, Arab leaders should now be able to reach some form of accord on issues such as the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian problem, the sources said.

An important facet of the Lebanon agreement was that Arabs managed to solve an explosive problem within their borders with only minimal political help from Western nations, especially the United States.

After the ceasefire announcement in Damascus on Sunday, Saudi mediator Prince Bandar bin Sultan said: "The great results we have reached will be the beginning of Arab solidarity which both Saudi Arabia and Syria are seeking."

The agreement made no reference to U.S. mediation efforts. "This has proven to the United States that Syria holds the key to a settlement in Lebanon," a Western diplomat in Damascus said.

Diplomatic sources said the agreement might be seen as a watershed in Arab politics with at least some form of unity visible after disarray magnified by last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They said it was noticeable that the effective Saudi action to help

solve the Lebanon crisis was in sharp contrast to its low-key response after the Israeli invasion.

The ceasefire comes at a time when Arab oil producers are going through a period of economic readjustment following the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decision in March to lower oil prices because of a world glut.

The sources said some of these states may have to rely to a greater degree than at present on help from more powerful Arab countries to tide them over difficulties as time goes on.

The Lebanon crisis overshadowed and virtually stalemated all efforts to solve other inter-Arab problems.

With at least a breathing space while political talks on Lebanon's future take place, Arab leaders will now be able to devote more time to resolving disputes over the Gulf War and differences within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

It should also give some impetus to the Middle East peace process, although the sources said there was scant hope of any fresh American initiative until after the presidential election in November 1984.

The sources said an Arab summit would bring together Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, leader of rival factions of the Baath Party, for possible conciliation talks.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, a major financial backer of Syria, brought both men together at the last Arab summit in September 1982 in a bid to solve problems such as Syria's closure five months earlier of an Iraqi oil pipeline across its territory to the Mediterranean.

Another major dispute in the Arab World is the mutiny within the Fatah commando group headed by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Syria in June after accusing the

Damascus government of backing rebels in Fatah who were seeking a harder PLO stance towards Israel and leadership changes in the organisation.

Saudi Arabia gave firm backing to Arafat and urged all Arab states to increase efforts to heal the rift.

An Arab summit will also bring together Mr. Arafat and Libya's leader Muammar Qadhafi who are also at odds, largely over the fact that PLO troops withdrew from Lebanon after the Israeli invasion instead of fighting to the last man.

Saudi Arabia, however, seems to have made some headway using quiet diplomacy with Qadhafi.

Once an arch-critic of the conservative kingdom's policies, Col. Qadhafi received a warm welcome from King Fahd in Saudi Arabia in June. Political analysts said at the time that mutual concern over Arab unity had brought the two men together.

Another indication of a thaw between the two countries came in

January when Saudi Arabia sent an ambassador to Tripoli after a one-year absence.

Saudi Arabia is the architect of the Arab Middle East peace plan calling for the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The rival U.S. plan, also proposed in September last year, envisages Palestinian home rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Saudi Arabia is also credited with forging the Gulf Cooperation Council two years ago in response to the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan at the end of that year.

The council, grouping Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, has made some strides towards greater cooperation in the region, especially on economic and security issues.

## La France: Third arms salesman after U.S., USSR

By Paul Betts

**PARIS** — A garden party atmosphere prevailed at the French arms biennial held at the beginning of June at Satory, the big military compound within firing range of the palace of Versailles.

There were striped marquees where paella and other exotic dishes were served for lunch. Arms salesmen, some in colourful uniforms, stood grinning outside their stands adorned with potted plants and dainty flower beds. Loudspeakers filled the air with pleasant strains of a Mozart melody as visitors milled around an imposing array of French weapons — from the AMX family of tanks to the Puma battle helicopter and, inevitably, the notorious Exocet missiles of Falkland fame.

The week before, at Le Bourget, on the other side of Paris, there was perhaps an even more spectacular display of military air power at the annual Paris air show.

Both events — showcases of the French defence industry — assumed special significance this year. France has become the world's third largest exporter of arms after the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

France is now relying more than ever on its arms sales to help reduce the country's yawning trade deficit at the same time as helping to sustain employment and output in the French aerospace sector.

The military business now accounts for three quarters of the French aerospace industry's sales \$2 billion French francs (FFr) (\$6.7 billion) last year.

Moreover, foreign sales have accounted for an ever increasing share of French aerospace orders rising from 40 per cent 10 years ago to more than 60 per cent last year.

With the protracted slump in the civil aviation business, the military sector will clearly have to continue carrying the domestic aerospace industry for several years to come.

According to Mrs. Edith Cresson, the French trade minister, the country's arms industry ended last year with a surplus of FFr29 billion in its balance of trade. This was the largest surplus reported by any French industrial sector in 1982 and helps to explain why the Left in France appears to have lost its earlier inhibitions about openly supporting the domestic arms industry. Indeed, Le Nouvel Observateur, the left-wing French magazine, recently ended a long article on the issue suggesting it was unthinkable for France to halt its defence sales and business which employs directly more than 300,000 people in France, especially in these days of big French trade deficits.

France's largest foreign customers for arms are in the Middle East. Iraq alone accounts for about 40 per cent of all French military exports. The Arab country bought some FFr27 billion of French military equipment in the last two years. The other large customer is Saudi Arabia. While France is now about to enter into the second part of the huge Saudi Arabian so-called "Sawari" contract for the modernisation of the Saudi navy, it has recently had problems with Iraq. France has had to renegotiate the financial terms of a large number of contracts with Iraq because the Arab country has been squeezed for cash as a result of its protracted war with Iran. Last May, France agreed to be paid with crude oil for some FFr13 billion worth of military and civil contracts Iraq had failed so far to cover.

Like other countries with a significant arms and armaments industry, the sector in France ultimately depends on the French defence establishment.

France's defence commitment to the Western allies has been one of the most consistent aspects of President Mitterrand's policies. Although France continues to guard with jealous independence its autonomy in defence matters, it agreed for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ministers to meet in Paris at the beginning of June for the first time since General de Gaulle pulled France out of the integrated military structure of the Atlantic alliance.

In Washington and in Bonn, President Mitterrand has repeatedly asserted this year France's deep commitment to the defences of Europe. Moreover, he has openly supported the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe in contrast to the far more ambiguous attitude of the previous French administration on this controversial issue.

The French government also launched this year a new five-year (1984-88) defence programme which calls for a rise in domestic defence spending of two per cent a year in real terms over the next five years.

In current money, the programme involves total expenditures of FFr30 billion backed by legislative guarantees to ensure that the five year programme is not undermined by sudden budgetary cuts or other shortages of funds.

The five-year plan has been the subject of profound discord within the French armed forces because of its emphasis on strengthening France's nuclear deterrent at the expense of conventional armed forces.

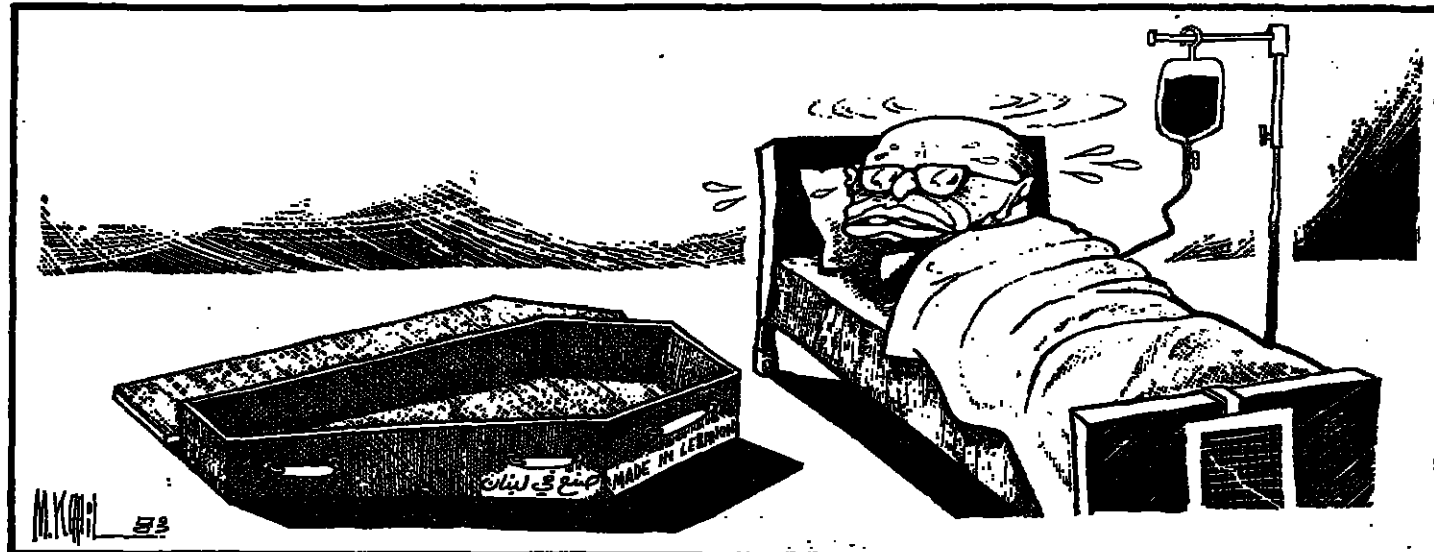
Indeed, the plan calls for a manpower reduction of 35,000 people with the bulk of the cuts falling on the army, whose strength is to be cut by seven per cent. General Jean Delannay, the French army chief of staff, was so bitterly opposed to these cuts in army manpower that he resigned in a blaze of publicity last March.

The new five-year plan, however, has been generally well received by the French manufacturing sector involved in the defence business. For although the plan calls for manpower cuts, it also calls for increases in equipment expenditure.

Among the most significant new developments in terms of military equipment is the Mirage 2000, the jet fighter which will form the backbone of the French airborne forces in coming years. The French air force is to order more than 160 new Mirage jets between 1984 and 1988.

The new Mirage programme is already being supported by export orders. Indeed, Abu Dhabi has ordered 18 Mirage 2000s, India another 40, Egypt 20 with an option for a further 20 and Peru has ordered 26 aircraft. France is also negotiating the sale of the new plane to Greece.

In view of the heavy development costs of new defence projects, France is actively seeking collaboration deals with its allies in a number of ventures. A consortium of three European aerospace companies including Aerospatiale of France have now agreed to team up with Lockheed of the U.S. to study a new military cargo aircraft to replace in the next decade the ageing Franco-German Transall freighter and Lockheed's Hercules military transport plane. —The Financial Times.



## Mexicans sneer at government's crackdown on chronic corruption

By Matthew Campbell  
Reuter

**MEXICO CITY** — Mexicans are keenly, if cynically, watching the progress of the latest in a line of clean-up campaigns designed to rid the country of chronic corruption.

A fact of life for Mexico's 75 million inhabitants, corruption has so far resisted various much-heralded crackdowns with ease.

But the jailing of a former head of the country's oil monopoly on a \$34 million fraud charge appears to show that the government of President Miguel De La Madrid is seriously pressing its campaign of "moral renovation".

"It is more than mere rhetoric," one foreign diplomat said. Magazines here have featured photographs of Jorge Diaz Serrano, the suave, silver-haired former senator and ex-boss of Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), peering glumly through the bars of his cell in a Mexico City jail.

He has been there awaiting trial since July 30, when his colleagues in congress accused him of fraud in an oil tanker deal and stripped him of his senatorial immunity.

Mr. Diaz Serrano was appointed to the PEMEX chair-

manship in 1976 by his childhood friend, former President Jose Lopez Portillo, whom he was widely tipped to succeed.

His jailing came amid a loudly proclaimed crackdown on corruption by the new president, who at the outset of his term launched the moral renovation campaign, pledging his government would fight corruption whatever the cost.

But sceptical analysts see corruption as inherent in the political system, under which the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has ruled Mexico for more than 50 years.

The PRI appoints a complete change of leadership, from president down to town hall officials, every six years.

The last year of the term, known as the year of the *hidalgo* — a gold 10 peso coin — is commonly seen as the open season for embezzlement.

"In the year of the *hidalgo*, only a fool leaves anything behind," runs a popular refrain encapsulating the public's view of the system.

Successive Mexican governments have openly acknowledged the country has a serious corruption problem.

"Corruption is the cancer to be eradicated from Mexico," Mr.

Lopez Portillo said, introducing legislation that government officials caught embezzling state funds should be treated as common thieves.

Previously embezzlers could avoid jail if they repaid what they stole within 10 days of the crime being discovered.

De La Madrid's action against the former oil chief has sparked calls from the public for further prosecutions of members of the Lopez Portillo administration.

The popular conservative weekly magazine *Siempre* said the government was trying Mr. Diaz Serrano to distract public attention from the real culprits.

"People are rightly demanding that if the renovation campaign is real, then ex-President Lopez Portillo and all his cabinet should be investigated," the magazine said.

Meanwhile, the president has pledged to clean up PEMEX whose image has been battered by a barrage of press reports on allegations of corruption among its officials, apart from those levelled at Mr. Diaz Serrano.

The government recently asked Swiss authorities to freeze a \$5 million bank account of former PEMEX officials Jesus Chavarria and Ignacio De Leon.

A scandal is also brewing

among PEMEX union officials. The attorney general's office is investigating an allegation that a union leader and senator, Salvador Barragan Camacho, embezzled \$130 million in union funds.

The man who made the allegation, union official Hector Garcia, has since been reported kidnapped by unidentified gunmen from his place of hiding in McAllen, Texas.

PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has assured Mexicans that the company, Mexico's main income earner, is undergoing internal reorganisation. "We are in the process of salvaging our image," he said without elaborating.

While public attention has been focused on PEMEX, analysts see corruption as so widespread and deeply rooted in society that it will be years before it is controlled, much less eliminated.

Corruption is widely acknowledged to be as much as national way of life as tequila or tortillas, the flat corn pancakes eaten by virtually all Mexicans.

Few traffic offences are not settled by a bribe and many businessmen avoid Mexico's bureaucracy with payments to officials in government departments.

## Styleproof.

**RADO**  
DIASTAR





# The black tent saves Bedouin from ravages of nature

By Peter Boxhall

The Bedouin calls the tent bait ash sha'r  
— the house of hair.  
— Torvald Faegre in his book Architecture of the Nomads!

The advent of oil is said to have resulted in the demise of the nomadic Bedouin. Yet, if one travels out into the great deserts of Arabia, away from the oil fields, one sees that they are still there, although closer in perhaps to the centres of civilisation. And one sees even more clearly from the air, the distinctive black "houses of hair" down below, grouped around a watering place in small clusters. Not only are they there, in the so-called "Rub al Khali" and the Nejd deserts, but to the areas to the northeast and northwest of India, along the Makran low-lying coastal strip, along the banks of the Nile as far south as the Darfur Desert, along the North African coast to the Atlantic Ocean, and along the West African coast to Mauritania.

The black tent is almost as old as man himself; the shelter of the nomadic peoples and tribes of the Asian, Arabian and African deserts from the cold, the wind, the rain, and the sun. It originated in the area of Mesopotamia and was then, and it always has been since, associated with the rearing of sheep and goats. These first men, tillers of the fertile earth on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, having discovered the use

of the goats' hair and sheep wool and fiber as a covering, were then able to travel further afield into the mountainous, desert and savanna areas taking with them a necessary protection against the elements.

In those early days, the simple black tent would be transported on donkeys, but with the arrival of the camel, with its ability to carry greater loads, first in Asia, then in Arabia, then in Africa, there was no limit to the distance to which the tribes could roam, providing, that is, there was water to sustain them and their livestock.

Thus, to the east, to the eastern border of Tibet, to the west, to the Atlantic coast, the black tent became ubiquitous; in the high lands, the simple and waterproof roof was steeply angled so that snow and rain should pour down from its ridge; in the desert, the roof was flattened, its greater expanse providing shelter from the sun and the sand.

The black tent dwellers are also, necessarily, weavers. To make their "houses of hair," they must weave not only the roofs, the walls, and the floor coverings of their tents, but most of their few furnishings: the wall hangings, the partitions, the spindle bags and the carpets. Torvald Faegre's illustration shows how this is done.

The preferred yarn for most black tents is goats' hair. This fiber being of the required length and strength. Some black tents are made only of goats' hair, others are woven with a mixture of goats'

hair, sheep or camel wool, or plant fiber. The black texture of the tent is normally derived, naturally, from the colouring of the goats' hair.

However, nowadays, "black tents" are not always black at all, but dyed in a different hue. When it is completed, the black cloth, unlike canvas, is not wind resistant. It allows the breeze to infiltrate its mesh, which cools the interior. So, in the colder environment, one tends to see reeds, or palm fronds, even cardboard packaging, set up against the walls of the tent to keep out the penetrating, often icy wind.

Obviously in the desert and wasteland areas in which black tents are to be found, there is normally no wood available which can be used to support the tent cloth. A wooden framework, therefore, has to be transported with the outer structure of the tent. Yet of all tents, the black tent has the least number of wooden poles and cross-members.

The size of black tents varies according to the importance and circumstances of its owner. In the Arabian context a minor sheikh may, for example, have a tent of six broad strips of black cloth, each seventy feet long, and supported by four poles; a poor Bedouin would have narrower strips for his tentage, say twenty-five feet long, with two poles.

When the woven strips of tent material have been sewn together to form a rectangular-shaped covering, this covering is raised up on

tent poles (*amdan*), and the sides stretched taut by tent ropes (*anab*). Thereafter the tent is partitioned, usually by two or three colourful rugs (*qata*), which are suspended from the tent poles. The rugs are specially woven to have one end with decorative tassels. It is this end which will face toward the opening of the tent; thus if the wind changes, and the other side of the tent has to be opened, the *qata* must be reversed.

The interior of the tent follows an habitual, quite complex layout, which basically consists of the men's quarters and the women's quarters.

In the men's section, one would expect to see a carpet or two, mattresses (*dawashaks*) to sit on, cushions to lean against, and the owner's camel saddle covered with black or white sheepskins. The owner's rifle would be hung on a tent pole, and somewhere in the centre of the floor there would be a hole for a fire, and around it three coffee pots (*Dalla*), with a coffee roaster (*malunasa*), a brass or wooden case for the coffee cups (*shat fanajin*), the pestle and mortar (*yad wal hawan*), the coir for putting into the coffee pot's spout (*lifa*), and, somewhere close at hand, the incense burner (*makhbar*).

The women's part of the tent contains the cooking utensils, the sacks of rice, flour, dates, salt and sugar, the bedding, normally quilts known as *Lahaf*, the loom for weaving and, nearby, the water

skins and paraphernalia, leather buckets and ropes, for drawing water from wells, and the firewood.

The black tent, although it will have been fabricated by the tribal women, is always the possession of the head of the household. If he has more than one wife, he must provide a tent for each of them. The tent owner also offers and dispenses hospitality, even if it is only to an occasional stranger (who may stay for three days) and leads the prayers on the prepared place outside the tent (*masjid*).

It is the tribal tent owner too, with the other menfolk, who decide when to strike camp. The tent covering is then folded on to one camel, the tent poles on to another, with the other camp paraphernalia on the others. Nothing is left now, except for the hearth stones which, incidentally, will indicate to other itinerant tribes, the size and type of encampment vacated.

Obviously not all black tents are exactly the same. The Arabian tent is most familiar to me, so I have described that; but I have lived in black tents in Jordan, where once, as a guest, I witnessed and took part in a magnificent "ladhl": it comprised a baby camel, cooked with rice, lain on a large oval platter, in which there was a sheep, and, within the sheep, pigeons: I sat and drank innumerable cups of mint-flavoured tea in the tents of the Senussi tribe in Cyrenaica; I rested from the torrid sun in the shade of the Kababish tents.

There are differences, then, in the black tents of the nomadic tribes. Yet, they have much in common: They are all essentially "houses of hair": They are also all descended from those first durable, and enduring, black tents of Mesopotamia. Without them, indeed, it is doubtful that the Bedouin would have survived at all — Arab News, Jeddah.

Randa Habib's Corner

## Try another area

Should any person start a business and should this business prove to be successful then everybody feels like imitating him. A library is making money in an area, another library is opened across the street. If a fruit and vegetable shop somewhere in Amman attracts customers another colleague decides to open a shop next door. This applies to gift shops, household appliances and candy shops.

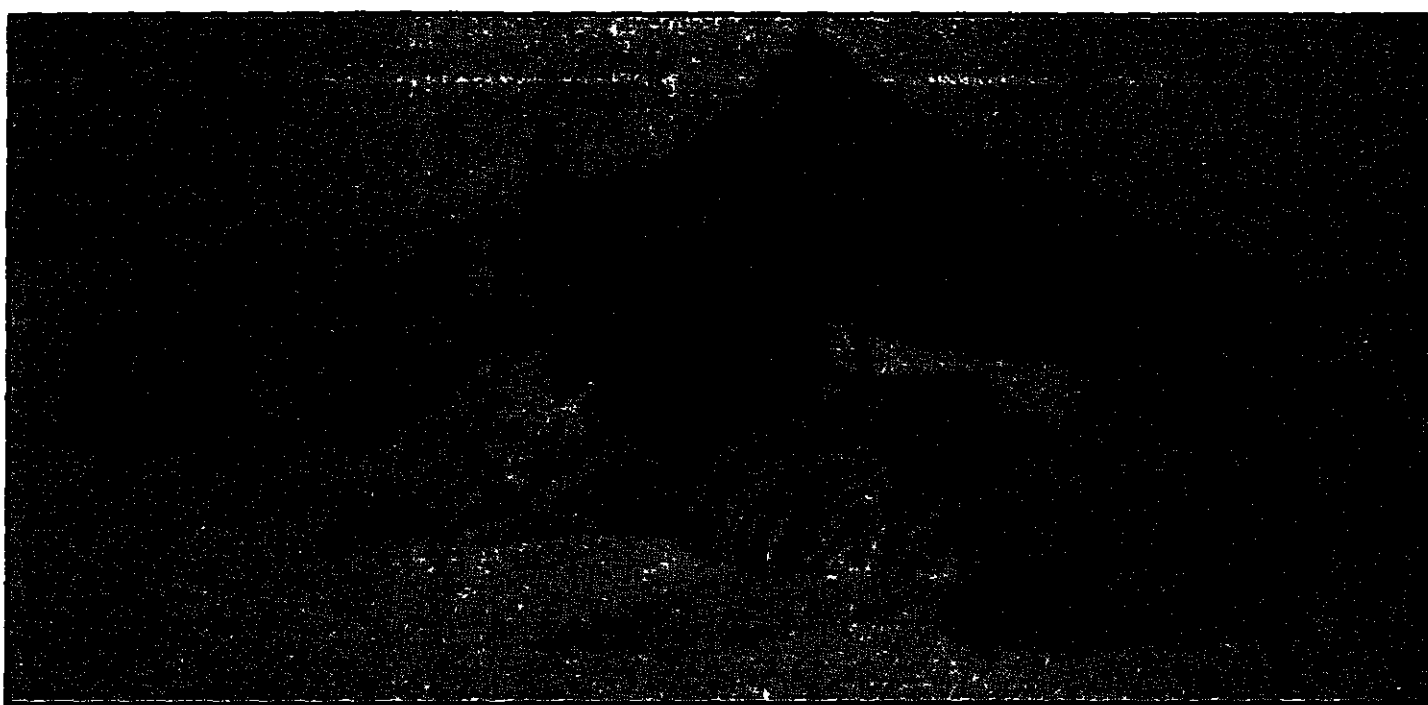
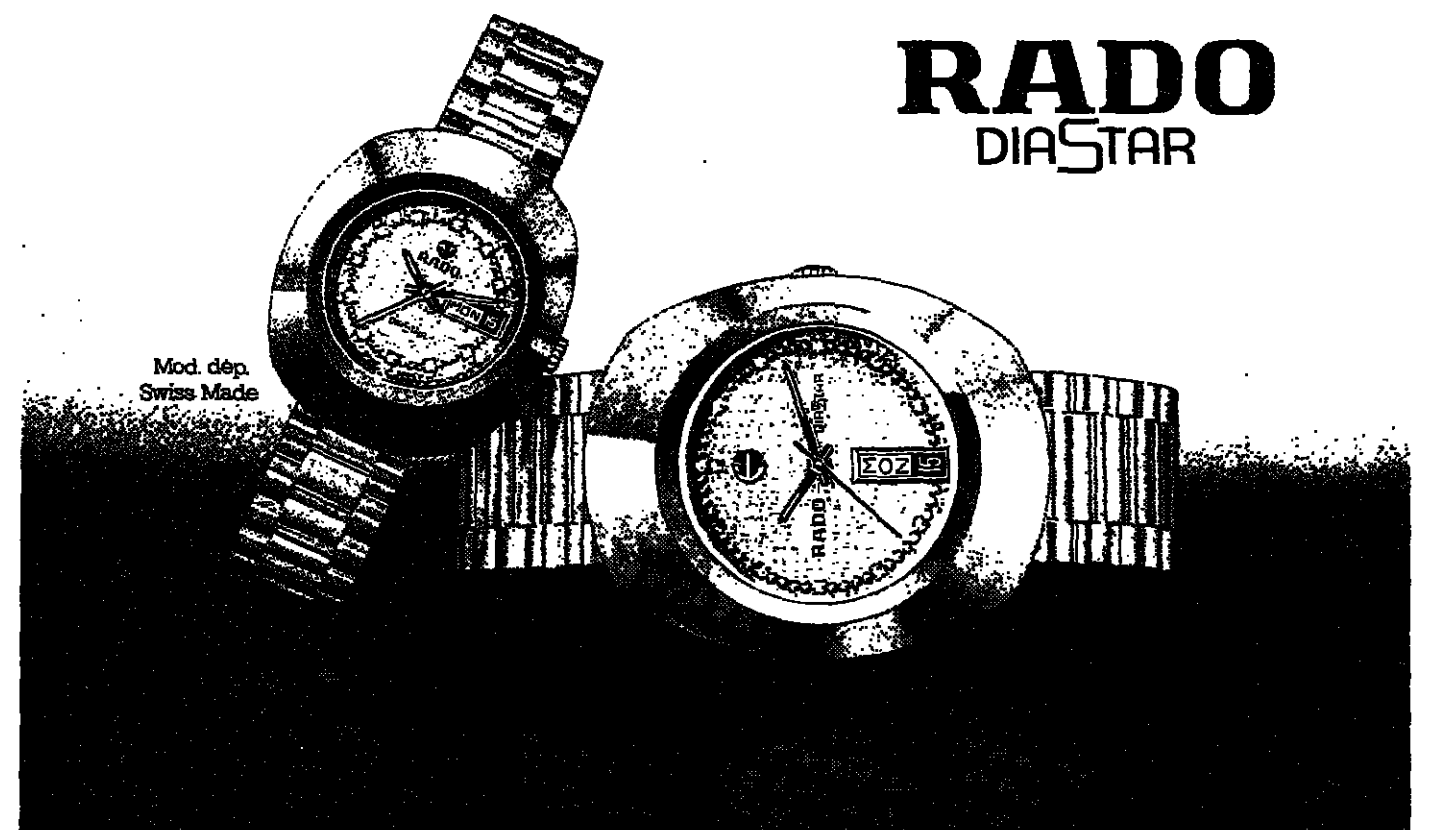
But the most apparent case of this "theft" business is the shops that sell shawarma and falafel. One rarely finds one shop in a street, because as soon as a shop is opened, at least two others follow suit. Which leads to the fact that one area has lots of falafel, shawarma, hamburgers, pizzas and sandwiches, while other areas are deprived.

In one street I have counted six shops of shawarma, four of falafel three of hamburger, two of take-away chicken, four hot sandwiches and cold beverages.

As an example let us take the road that goes from the Jordan University towards Suweleh on your right just count how many grilled chicken shops, shawarma and oriental pastries there are. The shops are so identical that they have the same structure and display. What does the prospective customer do? Choose the best after experience I suppose. But shouldn't it have been better to open a new variety of shop? Are there enough customers for three shops of grilled chicken? "Theft" is not always profitable.

## Scratchproof.

**RADO**  
DIASTAR



A black tent of Arabia painted by Max Schmidt. It is presently found in Mathaf Gallery in London (file photo)

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# SPORTS

## Prince Hassan calls for upgrading sports activities

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday evening called on Jordanian sports federation to draw up plans for developing sports activities in the country.

Efficient sports coaches have to be invited to take part in the process of raising the standard of national sports teams to enable them to achieve successes in future sports competitions, Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan who was speaking at a meeting with the federations' leaders at a meeting held at the Officers Club here, called for an intensification of efforts for raising the standard

of local sports activities and increasing cooperation and coordination among sports federations.

The sports competitions should be increased among local teams with the purpose of improving their efficiency and still, he said.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar who attended the meeting paid tribute to Prince Hassan for his support of sports federations in Jordan.

During the meeting Prince Hassan was briefed on the sports federation's activities and future plans as well as obstacles impeding their progress.

## Show jumping competition to be held at Arabian Horse Club

AMMAN (J.T.) — A show jumping competition will be staged at the Arabian Horse Club on Friday. About 24 competitors are participating in the event which will run in three successive stages.

Participants: beginners and professional horsemen are competing in this equestrian event which is the first of its kind in Jordan.

The competition will be under the patronage of His Highness Prince Ali Bin Nayef and with the cooperation of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

## King wins 'legends' tennis

HARTFORD, Connecticut (R) — Billie Jean King defeated Virginia Wade of Britain 6-4, 6-4 Tuesday night to win a tennis "legends" championship featured at a professional tennis tournament.

King, who will be 40 in November, got \$25,000 for the victory. She served well throughout the match to gain and keep the advantage.

Wade, 38, was effective with passing shots in both sets. She appeared to be gaining the advantage in the second set when she recovered from 1-3 to 3-3 but then made several unforced errors.

In first-round matches of the \$150,000 indoor tournament, top-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany beat Lilian Drescher of Switzerland 6-3, 6-1 and Pam Shriver, the second seed, defeated Barbara Gerken 7-5, 6-1.

## America's Cup turned over to Australia

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — The crew of Australia II triumphantly took possession of the America's Cup here on Tuesday, the first time in 132 years the silver trophy had left American hands.

In a colourful outdoor ceremony at one of the grand mansions of Newport's old quarter, Commodore Peter Dabzell of the Royal Perth Yacht Club received the gleaming cup from Commodore Robert Stone of the New York Yacht Club.

Dabzell and other members of the Australia II syndicate, including the 11 crew members, took turns in raising the cup in celebration of their victory over the American defender Liberty in Monday's final race of the most exciting cup series ever.

The ceremony on a balcony facing the Atlantic Ocean was marked by camaraderie and good-natured banter between members of the New York Yacht Club and the Australia II syndicate, who in the past three months have had numerous acrimonious exchanges.

The Cup will be put on display at the Perth club which will stage the next series in three or four years' time. For nearly a century, it has been bolted to a trophy table at the New York Yacht Club's Manhattan headquarters.

The ceremony, watched by about 1,000 spectators and press, climaxed the most controversial Cup series since the schooner America captured the trophy — then known as "The 100 Guinea Cup" — in 1851 in a race around the Isle of Wight in Britain.

Stone also presented Ben Lexcen, designer of Australia II's radical winged keel, with an engraved car hub cap in response to a comment earlier this summer by Australian syndicate leader Alan Bond.

Bond had said the syndicate would flatten the Cup with a steamroller and rename it "the Australian Plate." But on Monday he said it would continue to be called the America's Cup.

Before the presentation, two members of the New York Yacht Club removed a bolt from inside the Cup.

"I would like to present to Alan Bond this bolt, which has held the Cup in place at the New York Yacht Club for 132 years," Stone said.

John Bertrand, Australia II's skipper, drew an ovation when he said: "I am very proud and I feel very humble."

Meanwhile, the Australian 12-metre's keel was on display for all to see. Bond ordered the keel unveiled Monday night after hundreds of Australians chanted "let's see the keel."

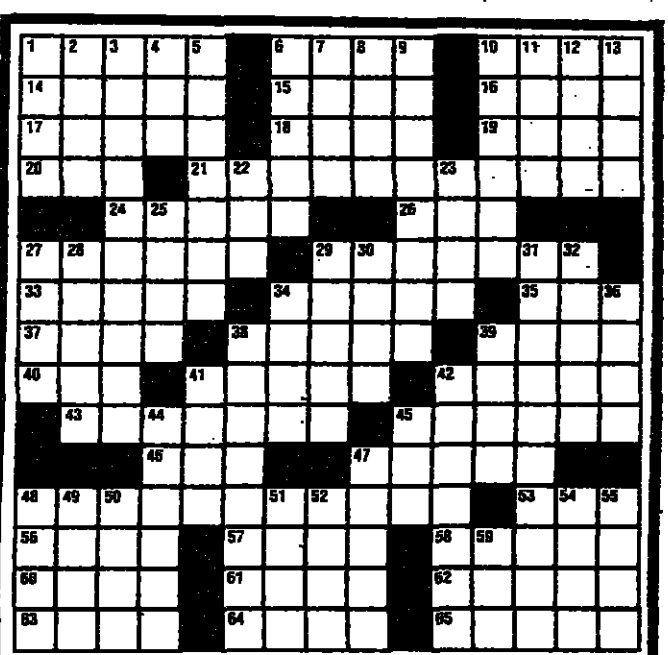
## THE Daily Crossword

By Louis Sabat

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Backer	1 Word, subj.	26 Assn.	27 Dillinger
6 Rhyme	2 Mr. Bayes	27 Dillinger	28 Cast used
10 Two-wheeler	3 Woodchucks	28 Cast used	29 Evidence
14 Water	4 A-U	29 Evidence	30 Money
15 Lively	5 Fiat	30 Money	31 Source
16 Brian	6 Ornamental	31 Source	32 Detail
17 — with a	7 Seed holder	32 Detail	33 Musketeer
18 Peer	8 Titanic's	33 Musketeer	34 Life fish
19 Set down	9 Complete	34 Life fish	35 Literary
20 Greek	10 Caviar	35 Literary	36 Monogram
21 Settings	11 Khomeln's	36 Monogram	37 Cupid
24 Composed	12 Thoughtful	37 Cupid	38 Uncovered
	13 Grid	38 Uncovered	39 Vessel
	14 Figures	39 Vessel	40 Truck's
	15 One, to	40 Truck's	41 Garden
	16 Angus	41 Garden	42 Way
		42 Way	43 Flatbergest
		43 Flatbergest	44 Attitude
		44 Attitude	45 Time
		45 Time	46 Period

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
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	13 Grid	38 Uncovered	39 Vessel
	14 Figures	39 Vessel	40 Truck's
	15 One, to	40 Truck's	41 Garden
	16 Angus	41 Garden	42 Way
		42 Way	43 Flatbergest
		43 Flatbergest	44 Attitude
		44 Attitude	45 Time
		45 Time	46 Period



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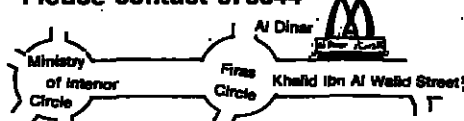
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## Stern action urged against world trade in counterfeits

PARIS (R) — Governments world-wide were Wednesday urged to take tougher action against an alarming increase in counterfeit goods by delegates to an International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) meeting here.

Estimated losses by firms whose trade-marks and products are imitated by counterfeiters run into billions of dollars a year.

Examples of fake goods range from blue jeans, perfumes, watches, records and tape cassettes, to motor parts, electrical components, fertilisers and aircraft spares.

The ICC said in a statement after the two-day meeting that it

wanted to halt as quickly as possible those who engaged in what it called commercial piracy, and called for heavy penalties for manufacturers and traders of fake goods.

Mr. Jean-Jacques Guerlain, vice-chairman of the French cosmetics firm Guerlain, who chaired the conference, said fake goods accounted for two per cent of world trade in 1982.

The participants called a swift conclusion of negotiations on an international counterfeiting code at the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Geneva-based world trade body.

Counterfeiting goods for trading world-wide has now spread

to major industrialised countries, including the United States, and is no longer confined to Italy and the Far East, where the practice is well-established, conference sources said.

Fake industrial goods also posed a mounting threat to the public on health and safety grounds, delegates said.

Mr. James Bikoff, president of the U.S. International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, cited an example of counterfeit electrical circuit breakers currently being sold in the Philippines under a Westinghouse trade-mark, which could cause fires.

"People can die or be injured by products like these," he said.

The ICC called on its national committees to lobby their governments to ratify the proposed GATT code and pass tougher national laws to combat the problem.

## Singapore to amend labour act

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore is to amend its employment act to follow employers to put workers on a seven-day week in order to boost productivity and economic growth, according to Acting Labour Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar.

But the work-week, currently limited to six days, would remain at 44 hours, he told a gathering of employers Tuesday night.

Mr. Jayakumar said this would be one of a number of amendments to the act.

"The approach is what will promote higher productivity and good labour-management relations and ultimately what will sustain high economic growth and benefit the nation," he said, adding that the work-week change would enable equipment to be used fully while minimising overtime pay.

Mr. Jayakumar said other amendments would increase annual leave entitlements in proportion with years served with the aim of fostering company loyalty and a firm's responsibility for the welfare of its employees.

# Latin American, African states risk unrest without aid, IMF told

WASHINGTON (R) — Representatives of the poorest continents called upon rich nations Wednesday to maintain financial aid in order to prevent further economic decline and social unrest in the Third World.

Zambian Prime Minister Nalunjo Munda and Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog, addressing the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, said conditions remained critical in much of Africa and Latin America.

Speaking on behalf of the Latin states, Mr. Silva Herzog said: "Privation is difficult to support indefinitely."

He warned finance ministers and central bankers from 146 countries that the reduced flow of loans to developing countries would cut into their economic growth.

"These countries cannot follow this path for too long if they wish to avoid domestic problems which, in turn, will affect the rest of the world," he said, referring to

the risk of political unrest.

Mr. Munda, speaking for the African states, said it was critical for the IMF to find new resources.

He disagreed with the U.S. view that the world economy was moving strongly out of the worst recession since the 1930s and that overall conditions had improved in the past 12 months.

"Since our last (IMF) meeting in Toronto in September 1982, the world economic situation has not shown any marked improvement," Mr. Munda said. "The level of economic activity remains depressed in most countries."

The debate over the state of the world economy and its likely effect on the Third World has been a major item on the agenda of the meeting.

The United States has said the global situation will continue to recover throughout 1984, easing critical debt problems and other economic concerns.

"Make no mistake," Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told the meeting Wednesday, "the long

awaited economic recovery is taking place now. This year will witness the first solid growth in the industrial world in three years."

President Reagan Tuesday reaffirmed U.S. backing for the IMF and urged Congress to provide it with \$8.4 billion more in funds.

Mr. Reagan said if Congress did not pass the crucial funding bill the entire world monetary system could be threatened.

Calling the lending agency the linchpin of the international financial system, Mr. Reagan told the gathering of finance ministers and central bankers: "I have an unbreakable commitment to increased funding for the IMF."

World Bank President Tom Clausen told the meeting that a cut in funding for the International Development Association (IDA), the bank agency that lends money for projects at no interest, "would be a terrible blow to the poorest nations."

The Reagan administration has disappointed many of the finance ministers and central bankers

from 146 countries meeting here with its hardline stance against increasing needy nations' access to IMF funds.

Mr. Reagan said if the legislation was not passed other countries would also withdraw support for a \$42 billion infusion of funds for the agency.

There could be "a major disruption of the entire world trading and financial systems — an economic nightmare that could plague generations to come," he said.

The IMF's 146 member countries agreed in February to raise contributions by 47.5 per cent to \$94 billion.

But the delay by Congress in ratifying the U.S. share has been a major concern in negotiations about the fund's financial position in the preliminary meetings here.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere told delegates that failure by Congress to approve the U.S. contribution "could have incalculable consequences for economic and financial stability worldwide."

He said the IMF's resources were under growing strain. The proposed increase was the minimum needed for the fund to play its full role in helping developing countries get out of the world debt crisis.

The U.S. position would chop IDA's capital to \$9 billion from the \$16 billion many nations think is the bare minimum.

Mr. Clausen said more outside aid was crucial if the grim economic decline in sub-Saharan Africa was to be reversed.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices ended slightly firmer after rallying steadily in quiet trading from a lower opening, dealers said. At 1500 Wednesday the F.T. index was up two points at 696.1.

The rally reflected light buying interest as investors took the view recent falls had been overdone in the light of expectations U.K. interest rates are headed lower. The market may have over-reacted to concern over the failure of the Hong Kong bank Hang Lung and of securities firm C and R Pastor, dealers added.

Industrial leaders generally ended higher. Gold shares also rallied to close firmer, but government bonds fell slightly.

Bonds ended with falls of around 1/4 point in long dates, around the day's lows, as trading remained dull awaiting a move on the U.K. interest rate front. Dealers noted the Bank of England again held its bill dealing rates unchanged Wednesday, a further indication it does not wish to see rates fall at this instant.

Leading equities had B.P. up 2p at 440, Thorn 10p higher at 604 and ICI up 2p at 528. Bowater fell 5p to 193, depressed by rumours of a rights issue, while Inchcape shed 1 1/2p at 280 after Tuesday's interim results. North British Properties jumped 57p to 153 on a possible bid approach from Sun Life, down 3p at 533.

Hong Kong shares, less active than a late, fell slightly.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4980/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2318/21	Canadian dollars
	2.6362/72	West German marks
	2.9510/20	Dutch guilders
	1.1268/78	Swiss francs
	53.47/51	Belgian francs
	8.0110/40	French francs
	1596.50/1597.25	Italian lire
	236.15/25	Japanese yen
	7.8380/50	Swedish crowns
	7.3675/3725	Norwegian crowns
	9.5050/5100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	414.00/414.50	U.S. dollars

## Jaguar group plans to double output by '88

LONDON (R) — Jaguar, the luxury car subsidiary of state-owned car maker B.L. (British Leyland), plans to double production within five years, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The subsidiary, a likely target for sale to the private sector under the Conservative government's drive to cut the role of the state in British industry, has increased output by about 300 per cent in three years, jumping from loss to profit.

Chairman John Egan said Tuesday the company expected to produce 28,500 cars in 1983, compared with a forecast of 25,000 at the start of the year.

A spokesman said Wednesday the company planned to double production by around 1988, taking it well beyond its previous 1974 production peak of 32,000.

Jaguar worldwide sales this year to August were 36 per cent up on the same period last year, he said. Sales in Europe were up 28 per cent, while sales in the United States were up 62%.

In New York limits on the number of cars Japan may sell to the United States must be extended for a fourth year, Ford Motor Chairman Philip Caldwell said Tuesday.

"It has to be continued because government hasn't gotten its job done," Caldwell said at a meeting of the Conference Board, a business-financed research group.

Washington had not provided a competitive tax system and the strength of the dollar in foreign exchange was hurting U.S. manufacturers, he added.

Since 1981, Japanese vehicle makers have been limited to the sale of 1.6 million cars annually in the United States, a restriction that expires in March, 1984.

## China announces banking shake-up

PEKING (R) — China announced a shake-up of its banking system Wednesday and said an industrial and commercial bank would be established to take over the commercial role of the People's Bank.

The New China News Agency said the People's Bank, as the country's only central bank, would concentrate on overall monetary policy-making.

The new industrial and commercial bank would handle credit funds for enterprises and personal savings.

It quoted a state council decree as saying the shake-up was necessary as part of a restructuring of the economy, including the opening to the West.

The function of the Bank of China in handling foreign exchange was unchanged, it said. Deposits in the People's Bank held by overseas Chinese and foreigners would not be affected.

The New China News Agency also announced that China's 1983 grain output is expected to exceed the 1982 record of 353.43 million tonnes.

The agency attributed the good harvest to reforms giving peasants material rewards for higher output and to increased use of scientific farming methods.

## U.N. proposes \$1.6b budget

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Tuesday published a \$1.6 billion budget for the two-year 1984-1985 period, a nine per cent increase.

About 78 per cent of the budget is allocated to staff costs.

The major growth area in substantive activities is in the social and humanitarian field.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed the budget days after the U.S. Senate voted to

cut America's contribution by about \$500 million over four years.

The budget calls for \$1.32 billion to be paid by member states, a \$105 million increase over 1982-1983 appropriations.

The U.S. is by far the biggest contributor to the United Nations, providing 25 per cent of the funds.

Next largest backers are the Soviet Union, with 10.5 per cent,

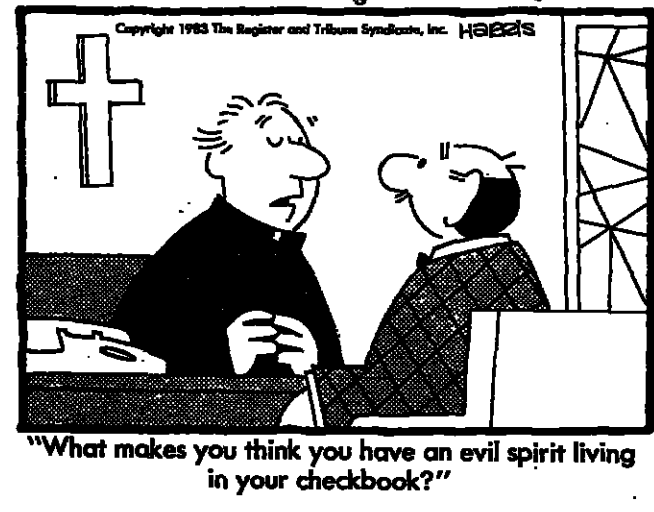
Japan (10.3), West Germany (8.5), France (6.5), Britain (4.6), Italy (3.7) and Canada (3).

The secretary general said the U.N. did not plan a bigger programme and allowing for inflation and currency fluctuations the new budget represented only a 0.7 per cent increase in real terms.

The General Assembly will vote on the budget later in the current session, which began last week.

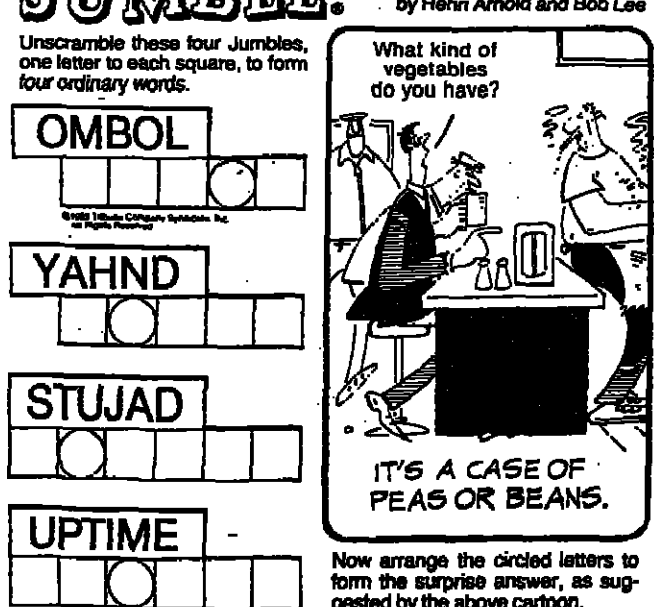
## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



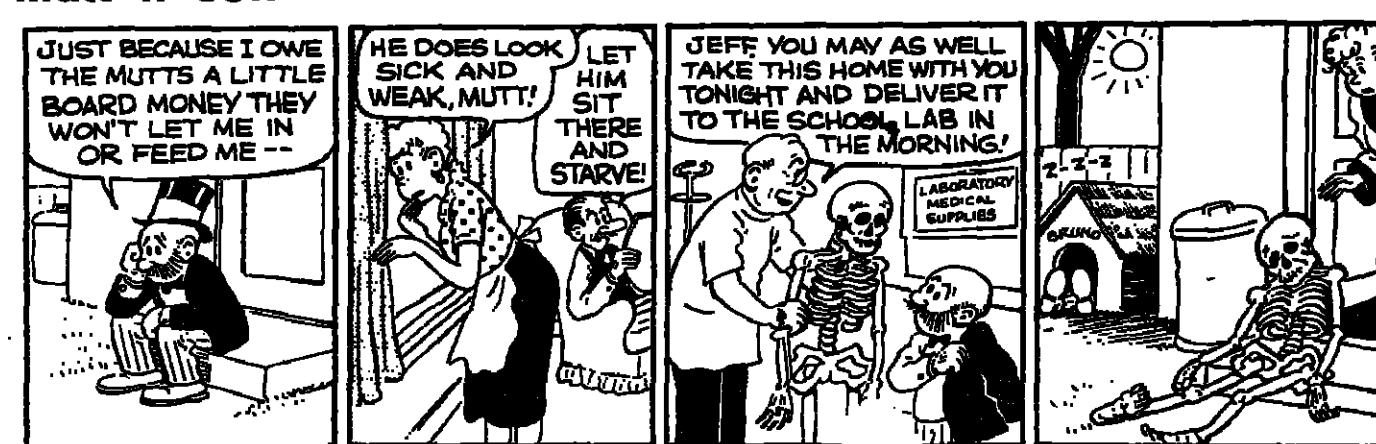
Print answer here: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIGIL NEWLY CATNIP BANANA  
Answer: What the archer was — "BENT" ON WINNING

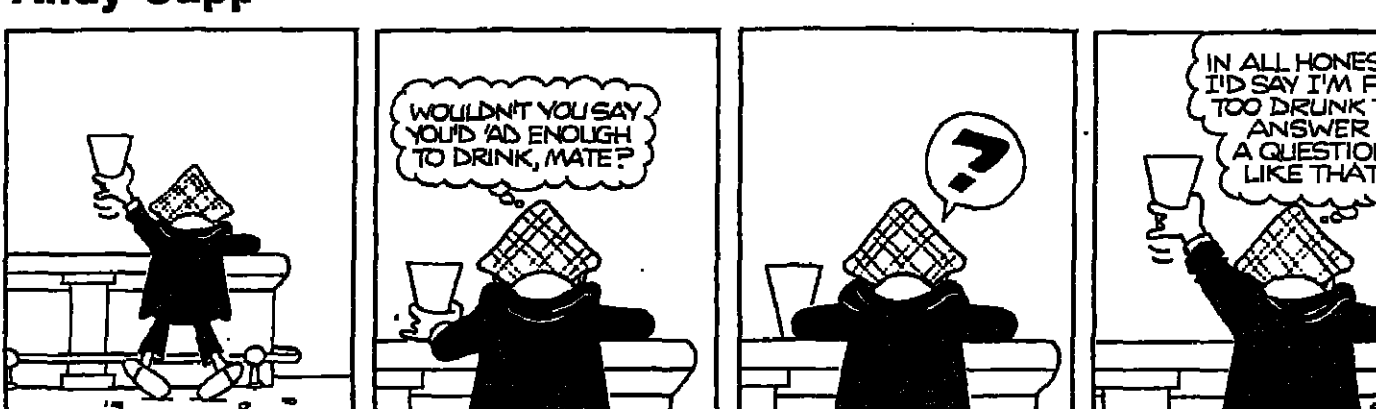
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Although you need to be careful not to slight or hurt the feelings of an influential sensitive man, otherwise this is a very good day to get going on opportunities around you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early plan to make visits and then carry through with them on time, but in the evening take care of important affairs there.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can handle monetary affairs very well provided you do not irk an important person in business.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Early get those personal items you need and then handle important business affairs well. Don't be alone today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Early get the future planned more intelligently and then concentrate on gaining personal wishes.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study into best ways of gaining your most personal wishes. Later do whatever work such aims require.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day for solving any problems you may have, be they of a financial or personal nature. Plan a vacation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more concerned with expanding in business and gaining more data, and also backing you may need, now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get your responsibilities handled early then off to new places and look into new outlets. Express talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk that confusing matter over with a partner and then you can handle work needed most intelligently.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You need cooperation from an outside contact, so get it, and then you can handle business matters well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your talents working well so that you can easily commercialize on them, and handle your duties very efficiently.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Morning should be spent getting work done properly, then be more concerned with home matters and get those rights.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those fascinating young persons who will have much energy and is alert to everything going on around him, or her, and many courses should be given at school that will bring out the fine talents in this chart.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until 10:30 A.M. you are apt to be likely to put whatever ideas you have into practical execution but the remainder of the day and evening find most persons overly-sensitive.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get home matters in order early and don't have any pet peeves and look on the brighter side of life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make those calls that are important and then study statements for possible errors. You have been overspending lately.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find the best way to handle some important practical affair in the morning, then you can save money and be happier.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how to gain your personal desires but don't take any action as yet. This requires very careful thought.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan the future more intelligently now and go over every item in your plan to be sure. Your personal magnetism is at a peak today.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Experts can tell you how to attain items of value that are close to your heart. Then get busy at regular work.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If you agree with what a bigwig expects of you, everything will be fine. Curb those rebellious feelings you're experiencing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Decide on that new arrangement, then go after the added information that you need and get it. Be prepared for surprises.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get that business obligation handled early and then figure out how you stand with other responsibilities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get the information you need from a partner early, otherwise later he may not be forthcoming with it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get an early start on tasks ahead of you, then take a little rest later so that you can carry on with them and not feel tired.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Creativity is high in the morning, so get those ideas working cogently and efficiently, and then get busy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will always be aware of the needs of others and often neglect his, or her own in order to please them, so early teach that charity begins at home and save your progeny many a hurt.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!



## WORLD

## U.S. denies locating 747 'black box'

TOKYO (R) — A U.S. military spokesman in Tokyo Wednesday denied Japanese reports that American search ships had located the "black box" of the South Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union.

"It's unfortunate but the reports are not true," the spokesman told Reuters.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) quoted Japanese government sources as saying Tuesday night that the black box — the airliner's flight recorder — had been located on the seabed in international waters off southern Sakhalin.

NHK quoted the sources as saying the box was lying 700 metres below the surface west of the island of Moneron, along with other wreckage from the Boeing 747.

A similar report was carried by the Kyodo news agency.

The spokesman said in a brief statement that U.S. search ships were still operating west of Moneron using a side-scanning sonar device and a towed locator to try to find the black box.

The locator is intended to pick up signals emitted by the black box while the side-scanning sonar records the contours of the seabed.

The airliner, which was shot down near southern Sakhalin by Soviet fighters on Sept. 1, was carrying a flight instrument recorder and a flight deck voice recorder designed to emit signals for up to 30 days after a crash to guide searchers.

Seven U.S. Navy ships have been sweeping a 900 square kilometre area near Moneron since Sept. 17 in the search for the recorders and other wreckage.

The government announced Wednesday that a two-week ban on commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union by the Soviet state airline Aeroflot and Japan Air Lines (JAL) would end Thursday.

A foreign ministry spokesman

said the ban imposed on Sept. 15 had achieved its original purpose of protesting against the shooting down of the South Korean airliner.

He said a boycott of Aeroflot flights by Japanese government employees and a ban on Aeroflot charter flights to Japan would remain in force.

**Soviets plan boycott**

SEOUL (R) — The Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc allies are boycotting the autumn conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) which opens in Seoul on Sunday following criticism of Moscow for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

The Soviets were expected to come in for further censure by some delegates to the IPU meeting for destroying the airliner.

The South Korean government had hoped the Soviet Union and other communist nations would come and further Seoul's policy of trying to improve links with the communist bloc, with which it has no diplomatic relations.

The Soviet ambassador in Pyongyang announced on Monday that Moscow would not attend the IPU meeting and diplomatic sources said Poland and East Germany had also told Seoul they would not send delegates.

The sources said Hungary had not yet decided whether to come and hotel rooms had been booked for the Mongolian delegation although nothing had been heard from them.

The Seoul government was keenly disappointed to hear that Yugoslavia would not attend, the sources said.

## U.S. to probe alleged air raid in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The United States is investigating claims that El Salvador's air force bombed a town, killing civilians, in its fight to recapture the town of Tenancingo from left-wing guerrillas.

Several civilians and 12 soldiers were killed before the town was retaken Tuesday, the army said in a communique. It said the civilians were caught in crossfire between troops and rebels.

But U.S. embassy officials told a press conference that they were inquiring into allegations that the air force bombed the town on Monday and that civilians died in the raid.

The officials said civilian casualties in Tenancingo were high, but neither they nor the army communique gave a total.

The United States is the main armourer and financier of El Salvador's right-wing government in its four-year-long war against leftist guerrillas. An estimated 42,000 people, mainly civilians, have died in the conflict.

Tenancingo, in Cuscatlan Province about 150 kilometres northeast of San Salvador, was taken by rebels at the weekend during a new offensive in which they captured eight towns in four days.

## Anti-Walesa campaign stepped up

WARSAW (R) — Polish television, stepping up a campaign to discredit Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, has played what it said was a recording of him planning to invest \$1 million of his own money in the Vatican Bank.

It said the recording was a conversation between Mr. Walesa and his brother Stanislaw, which the brother secretly taped on Sept. 30, 1982. The television said it was made at Ariamow, in south-east Poland, where Mr. Walesa was then in detention.

Texts and tapes of the alleged conversation had already circulated among Western journalists and their authenticity had been widely doubted. Poles said, however, that the voice sounded like Mr. Walesa's.

Mr. Walesa's wife told Reuters he watched the broadcast but would not comment. Mr. Walesa has already denied having the alleged conversation.

The television said Stanislaw Walesa had signed an affidavit saying the recording was genuine.

## East Germany relaxes some barriers with Bonn

BONN (R) — The legal, physical and financial barriers separating East and West Germans were slightly but significantly lower Wednesday following East German moves to meet Bonn's demand for easier contacts.

The communist government in East Berlin Tuesday abolished regulations forcing young Western visitors to change a minimum amount of cash into East German marks and, for the first time, gave divided families a legal right to seek reunification.

At the same time, the West German government confirmed that East German border guards had begun removing lethal booby-traps planted along the heavily-fortified frontier nearly 13 years ago to deter flight to the West.

The measures were welcomed by a Bonn government spokesman as "a first step" towards a goal of better relations between the two Germanies through easier human contacts.

Relaxation of the East's money-changing rules was one

## Controversial Australian journalist dies in Sofia

VIENNA (R) — Wilfred Burchett, an Australian freelance journalist who reported from behind communist lines in the Korean and Vietnam wars, died Tuesday in Sofia after a long illness, the official Bulgarian BTA news agency said. He was 72.

Mr. Burchett, born in Melbourne on Sept. 16, 1911, was the first Western reporter to make contact with the Hanoi-backed Viet Cong during the Vietnam war and reported regularly from their side.

He was stripped of his Australian passport in 1955 during a visit to Indonesia, after charges that his reporting of the Korean War was pro-communist and that he had assisted in interrogations of prisoners of war. He was denied a new passport for 17 years, during which time he lived for eight years in Moscow as correspondent for various publications.

Mr. Burchett denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party and in 1974 brought an unsuccessful defamation action against former Australian Democratic Labour Party Sen. Jack Kane following an article in which Mr. Burchett asserted, Sen. Kane accused him of working for the Chinese and North Korean governments and having been on the payroll of the Soviet secret police.

Mr. Burchett, a burly, silver-haired figure in later life, was returned his Australian passport by the Labour government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam in 1972 and returned to Australia for a brief lecture tour in 1973.

Mr. Burchett, whose wife was Bulgarian, will be buried in Sofia on Sept. 30, the agency said.

## Filipino opposition rejects Marcos' call

MANILA (R) — Opposition political parties Wednesday rejected an appeal from President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines to help the work of an official commission of inquiry into the murder of his arch rival, Benigno Aquino.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), a coalition of a dozen opposition parties, said that it would change its decision only if an independent body, outside Mr. Marcos' influence, was set up to investigate the killing.

"The government's strategy is setting up the commission is to beloud the situation. We could not lend ourselves to a group of people beholden to the president when he is suspect," UNIDO Vice-President Eva Kalaw told Reuters.

The inquiry commission, suspended after petitions challenging its legality were filed in the Supreme Court, said Tuesday night that it would resume hearings on Oct. 10.

Mr. Marcos appealed to the opposition in a television address to join the government in the public investigation to end what he described as "the national shame that has befallen on us."

A member of the commission,

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Burglars demolish post office

SYDNEY (R) — A gang of bungling burglars who raided a suburban post office but cracked the wrong safe tried again Tuesday night — and this time managed to blow up the building, police said. The gang escaped with only 53 dollars (\$47) in the first robbery on Sunday. They returned with more gelignite, checked the building, blew out all the windows and lifted the roof five cms off the walls. The robbers left empty-handed. The blast jammed the door of the second safe.

## Iraqi-born teacher compensated

WASHINGTON (R) — An education board in the state of Tennessee has agreed to pay \$25,000 to a woman who charged she had been refused teaching jobs because she was born in Iraq, the Justice Department announced. The Department said an agreement filed in U.S. District Court ended an employment discrimination suit it had filed on behalf of Salma A.R. Al-Timimi. Ms. Al-Timimi, who now teaches at Alban State University in Georgia, is a naturalised U.S. citizen, the department said.

## Lorry driver raids countryside

LONDON (R) — A driver of a 75-ton lorry with mechanical shovel took a short cut through the winding ancient lanes of southwest England and ran into a little difficulty. The shovel on his trailer was 3.6 metres wide but the little country roads of Cornwall were 3 metres wide, a court was told. In a trail of destruction, the 20 metre-long lorry left a telegraph pole hanging by its wires, demolished 30 metres of stone wall and wrecked a barn. Driver John Roberts admitted careless driving and the court at Newquay, Cornwall, will pass sentence at a later hearing.

## Frogmen find mafia-style killing

LINZ, Austria (R) — Two amateur frogmen have discovered a pair of human legs buried mafia-style in a concrete slab deep in a scenic Austrian lake, police said Wednesday. Ewald Stadbauer, 31, and Elgar Enzenberger, 26, saw two knees bulging from a slab at a depth of 54 metres in Lake Traun. Police divers broke the slab and found two human legs in it.

## Helen Reddy settles son's custody battle

LOS ANGELES (R) — A bitter custody battle between Australian-born singer Helen Reddy and her ex-husband, Jeff Wald, ended Tuesday with the couple agreeing to share their 10-year-old son, Jordan, on a weekly basis. Custody of Jordan was part of a post-divorce settlement approved by Los Angeles Superior Court commissioner Robert Schneider. Reddy, 39, hit songs include "No Way to Treat a Lady" and "I am woman, like a rock." Wald, 37, her former business manager, were divorced last September after a marriage lasting 14 years.

## Orlandi's abductors message

ROME (R) — Two new messages about the supposed kidnapping of 15-year-old schoolgirl Emma Orlandi were delivered to television news bureaux here, police said.

But neither appeared to shed new light on the whereabouts of the girl, who disappeared in central Rome last June.

An anonymous letter, posted in Boston, U.S. and addressed to CBS correspondent Richard Roth, made no reference to the

girl, but threatened a "conspicuous" demonstration to back the writers' demand for the release of the Pope's assailant, Mehmet Ali Agca and two others.

A second letter, purporting to come from Phoenix, Arizona, and delivered to the Italian television news programme TG-2, threatened action against Turkish groups, which have claimed to have kidnapped Orlandi, if the girl was harmed.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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## WINNING FINESSES CAN BE DEVASTATING

Both vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 103  
♦ A J  
♦ A K Q J 102  
♦ A 65

**WEST**  
♦ A K Q J 52 ♦ 98764  
♦ K 762 ♦ 4  
♦ 7 ♦ 965  
♦ K J ♦ Q 973

**SOUTH**  
♦ Void  
♦ Q 109853  
♦ 843  
♦ 10842

The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 ♦ Dble 3 ♦ 4 ♡  
Dble Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♡.

A finesse is a way to win a trick you otherwise would not be entitled to. But a finesse for that reason alone can sometimes be foolhardy.

There are many points of interest in the auction. East's raise to three spades was preemptive. Even so, we would have removed West's double to four spades because the hand did not contain the vestige of a defensive trick. And we don't like West's double of four hearts. With so much strength in his side's long suit, his hand was more oriented to offense than defense. We like South's bold decision to compete with four hearts and North's faith in his partner—he did not run to diamonds when

hearts got doubled.

Against four hearts doubled, West led the king of spades. Declarer ruffed, finessed the jack of hearts

and cashed the ace. Now he was locked in dummy with no entry to his hand. He started to run the diamonds.

West waited to ruff the third diamond, then shifted to the king of clubs to knock out the entry to the diamond suit. Declarer won the ace in dummy and discarded a club on a winning diamond as West ruffed with the trump king. But declarer still had two clubs to lose for down one.

Declarer's error lay in taking the trump finesse. That would gain only if West had started with a doubleton king of hearts—unlikely in light of his double.

The contract is quite easy to make if, at trick two, declarer leads a trump to the ace and then overtakes the jack of hearts with the queen. Since it does West no good to duck the king, he might as well win it. It is still correct to shift to the king of clubs, but declarer is in control.

He wins the king of clubs with the ace, comes to his hand with a spade ruff and draws the outstanding trumps. He can get back to dummy with a diamond and will end up with two over-tricks!

measure Bonn expected in return for a one billion mark (\$400,000) credit granted to East Berlin recently.

But removal of automatic shrapnel-firing weapons and mines from the East's frontier zone, though not officially confirmed by East Berlin, appeared to strike a deeper emotional chord.

Minister of State at the Bonn Chancellery Phillip Jenninger, welcoming the news, said: "The removal of these devices is one of the measures that we have urged."

Earlier, a spokesman for West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl welcomed East Berlin's decision to exempt children under 14 from compulsory currency exchange regulations that force Western visitors to buy a minimum daily amount of non-convertible East German currency.

In addition to lowering the financial barrier to East-West contact between Germans, East Berlin also made public a decree giving divided families the right, for the first time, to legally seek reunification with relatives in the West.

## 1957 nuclear accident may have killed 33, report claims

LONDON (R) — Thirty-three people may have died from cancer as a result of the world's first major nuclear reactor accident in 1957, an official British report said Wednesday.

The accident occurred at the Windscale plant in northwest England after fire swept through part of the complex, causing a serious release of radioactivity.

Britain's official watchdog on radiation, the national radiological protection board, estimated in a new report that the radiation could have led to 33 cancer deaths.

Earlier this year the board put the figure at 20, but a private researcher commented that the official experts had not examined the health effects of the release of polonium.

The official history of Britain's post-war atomic programme says polonium was manufactured at Windscale as a vital component of the atomic bomb.

Wednesday's report said children living near the reactor may have been exposed to a radiation dose equivalent to three or four years of natural background radiation.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

BY OLIVE DUM

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